



## HOME NEWS

## Clegg award of 27% unacceptable to teachers, union says

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

A 27 per cent pay award for teachers from the Clegg commission would not be acceptable, Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, said yesterday.

Mr Casey was commenting on a report that the commission had recommended a pay increase of 18 per cent for teachers on top of the 9.3 per cent that has been paid since April, 1979. The commission's report on teachers' pay is to be published on Monday.

The size of the recommended increase is very close to the informed guesses that officials of both the main teachers' unions have been talking about privately, and is also close to the estimates that local authorities have secretly made in drawing up their budgets for 1980/81. Many authorities have put aside a sum representing a 20 per cent increase on teachers' salaries in April, 1979.

The teachers had asked the Clegg commission for a 38.7 per cent rise on March, 1979, salaries. Mr Casey said they would be bitterly disappointed if the award was only about 27 per cent. The NAS/UTW had always said that the teachers should have gone to arbitration, not to the commission, he added.

It was not inconceivable that the Clegg award, if also unacceptable to the other teachers' unions, would go to arbitration during the summer, more than 12 months after the NAS/UTW had said it should go to arbitration, he said.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers and leader of the teachers' panel on the Burnham Committee, the

national negotiating body on teachers' pay, said that he had no reason to suppose that the press leak on the Clegg award was true, and that he would not be making any comment until he had seen the Clegg report.

Teachers have had about 17 per cent of any award recommended by the Clegg commission: 9.3 per cent has been paid since April last year, and 8.2 per cent since January 1 this year. If the total award is indeed 27 per cent, teachers would get immediately only 0.8 per cent backdated to January 1, plus a further 9 per cent from September.

A 27 per cent increase would raise the average teacher's salary from £5,200 in March, 1979, to £6,600.

Future in doubt: Amid growing speculation about the future of the Clegg commission, it was disclosed yesterday that the second commissioner, Sir Leslie Williams, is resigning (our Labour Staff writes).

Both Sir William Ryland, former chairman of the Post Office, and Sir Leslie, a former chairman of the Civil Service Appeal Board, will have left by the end of the month, it was confirmed in Whitehall.

Professor Hugh Clegg has made it clear to the Government that he wishes to go before the end of the year, although it was emphasized in official circles that it had been his intention to do so when the commission was established by the previous government last year.

The Cabinet has yet to make its mind up whether it wishes to retain a standing commission on pay comparability in the present form or any other. It is unlikely to do so at any rate until after the announcement on teachers' pay.

## Day's strike still on, para-medical staff say

By Our Health Services  
Correspondent

Hospital para-medical staff are still planning a one-day strike for next Friday because of the lack of progress made in talks yesterday with Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health.

The 37,000 staff have been told that the 15.4 per cent salary increase, recommended for them by the Clegg comparability commission, will not be dependent on an increase in their hours up to 37½ hours a week.

But that offer, made in the Whitley Council on Thursday, was accompanied by the withdrawal of a previous offer to increase their emergency duty payments.

Dr Vaughan told the staff side of the Whitley Council yesterday that the emergency duty payments could possibly be negotiated separately from any offer on hours.

Mr Stephen Johnson, secretary of the staff side of the Whitley Council, said that the planned industrial action could not be called off because no firm offer had been made. It was subject to approval by other ministers.

Nor was it clear what Dr Vaughan had meant when he said that the emergency duty payments could be negotiated separately from the offer on hours. Did that mean that it was going to be negotiated outside the cash limits set for the settlement? If it did, it was a helpful suggestion.

The total package recommended by the Clegg commission was going to cost £19.6m. The offer on hours was going to cost an additional £1.6m and if they were given what they wanted on emergency duty payments that would cost £2.7m.

Mr Johnson said that they were demanding an emergency duty payment of £5; the same amount as had recently been awarded to hospital laboratory technicians. The present payment for radiographers was 75p if they were on standby duty at home and £1.50 if they were already at the hospital.

The Society of Radiographers and the National and Local Government Officers' Association have both decided to continue with plans for a one-day strike next Friday if no progress is made at the meeting of the Whitley Council next Tuesday.

## Sonic damage inquiry starts

The Ministry of Defence yesterday started an inquiry into claims that sonic booms from low-flying jets had caused damage to shops and homes in Lowestoft, Suffolk.

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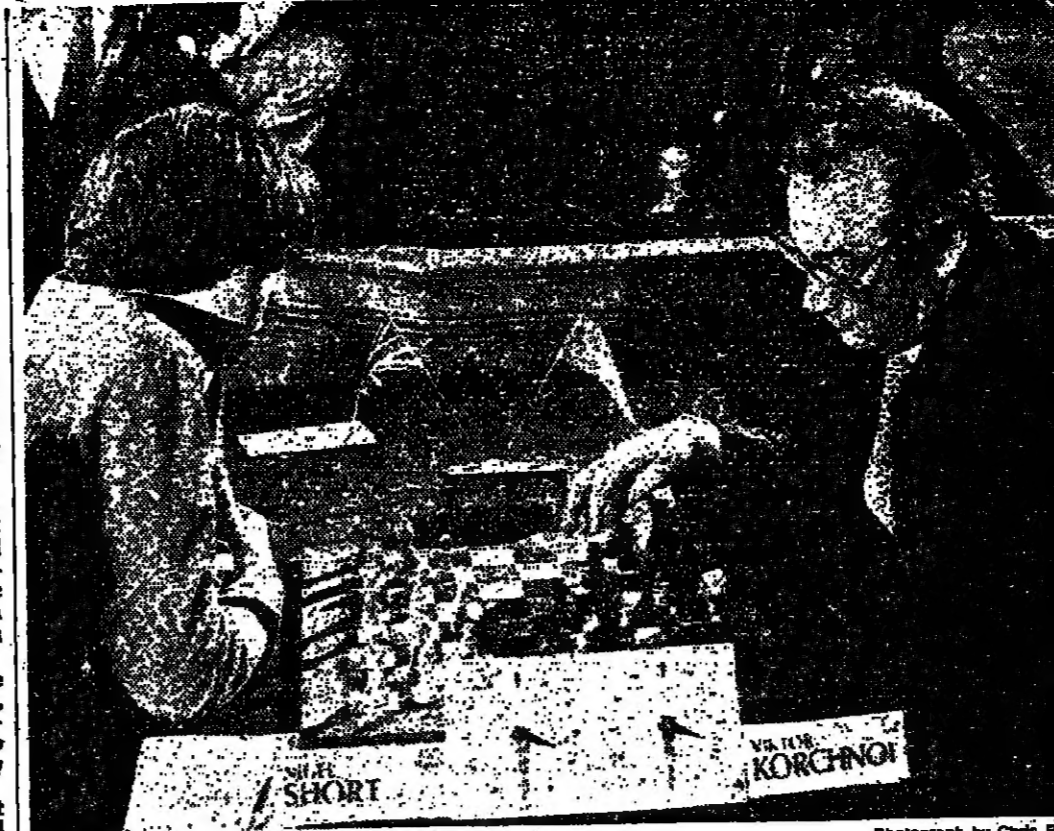
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Confrontation between Nigel Short, aged 14, and Victor Korchnoi.

## Korchnoi takes early chess lead

By Harry Golombek  
Chess Correspondent

The chief centre of interest in the second round of the Phillips tournament at County Hall, London, yesterday was the encounter between Nigel Short, aged 14, and Grandmaster Victor Korchnoi.

The excited Russian celebrated his 40th birthday on March 23, during his match with Petrosian at Velden, and is thus the oldest player in this admittedly very young tournament.

Perhaps a little over-awed by the occasion, Nigel Short adopted a variation in the Ruy

Lopez that looked promising, but led to little or nothing for white. According to Korchnoi afterwards, Short's tenth move was new: but the former Soviet grandmaster is adept at dealing with new moves in the attack and played the counter-attack in the dynamic fashion for which he is so well known.

Short's King was soon in trouble and he resigned when mate or loss of much material was inevitable.

So Korchnoi leads with two points out of two, half a point ahead of Timman and Gheorghiu. Gheorghiu looked like winning his second game yesterday against Ljubojevic, since the Yugoslav grandmaster had a lost position in the middle game. But the Romanian relaxed at a critical moment, and allowed his opponent to escape with a draw.

The young English grandmaster, John Nunn, played an

aggressive Evans gambit against the Danish grandmaster, Bent Larsen. He won a pawn and still had some attack, but his opponent played the defence most resourcefully, regaining his pawn and arriving at a position with bishops of opposite colour, which, on adjournment, looked drawn.

Michael Stean, after looking to have a strong advantage for some time, allowed Jonathan Speelman to force a mating attack by a piece sacrifice.

Results in round two: Nunn adjourned against Larsen, Evans gambit, 40 moves; Ljubojevic 1, Gheorghiu 1, Sic def, 25. Short 1, QP Queen's Ind def, 17. Sax 1, Anderson 1, Sic def, 17. Timman 1, Miles 1, Sic def, 25. Short 1, Gheorghiu 1, QP Queen's Ind def, 24. Ad games results, round one: Speelman 1, Timman 1; Larsen 0, Sosonko 1.

## Curb on misleading prices abandoned

By Robin Young  
Consumer Affairs  
Correspondent

The Advertising Standards Authority has abandoned its attempts to regulate misleading price claims in advertisements.

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## Police reservist shot dead in IRA attack

By Christopher Thomas  
Belfast

A police reservist was shot dead at a police range with a single bullet to the head in a central Belfast yesterday.

Mr Frederick Wilson, aged 43, of Dundonald, near Belfast, was married with two children, aged 16 and 10. His death came in a week of extensive Provisional IRA atrocities which have shattered three weeks of relative calm.

Constable Stephen Magill, murdered in a machinegun attack on Wednesday, was buried yesterday.

Mr Wilson had parked his car and was walking a short distance to work with his legs when, at 3.40 pm, a motor cycle thrust a pistol in his head.

Police soon afterwards found the motor cycle with a crash helmet and overalls about 300 yards away. It had been stolen from Falls Road, in Roman Catholic west Belfast, and was found lying on its side with the engine running outside a church.

Reports that one of the killers was slightly built led to speculation that it was a woman, but police were unable to confirm that. The killers were both described as young people.

The Provisional IRA, in a statement, claiming responsibility, incorrectly referred to the dead man as "from the Ulster Defence Regiment".

Mr Wilson was an administrative manager at Northern Ireland Home Office, said he was respected colleague due to his position in the IRA in Northern Ireland.

The Royal Victoria, the main hospital in Belfast, was disrupted yesterday by out of more than one hundred workers belonging to the National Union of Employees. The police and cleaners and a security guard by the Army.

Local union officials also objected to the installation of a television security camera in the hospital.

The dispute is on by an intra-union conflict between the local branch and the NUIE regional secretary, who are at odds over a series of political moves.

Fire destroyed premises of the biggest newspaper in Ulster, Letter, yesterday, which was accidental, when a tanker was fuel. The paper's today's issues to be.

Food prices will be in the state of the EC, Mr Peter Walker, Agriculture, Fish, said yesterday.

"Some comments in recent days supposed personally introduced new prices," Mr Walker said from near Drogheda, Co. Wick. "I have such thing."

He said that the sole of sterling against the dollar had triggered off an E which firmed out the food prices of currencies. Its effect was a barrier against foods like butter which are sold in a more agricultural area which enabled British to the rest of the world to bring their price the level of operation.

"The present level is very small in Walker's view. It is rep that in the p limited range of it. Mr Walker is keen British food exports, rises in the past year, but the rate of Brit from the rest of the world, notably Mr D the former Foreign now energy spokes have accused him behind the scenes monetary controls" while in British shoppers.

Dr Owen said on the first tax on Brit more than 100 years the present and programme have introduced tax at a rate on some food, crisps and chocolate. Leading article

For young adults there was really only a period of custody of between six months and two years. In most cases about nine months was spent in custody.

The decision when to release the offender's response to training. This provision is a classic illustration of the ability of the executive rather than the courts to determine what happens to an offender," Mr Brittan said.

It went completely against the principle that he commended of allowing decisions relating to sentences to be taken where possible in a judicial framework and not by the executive.

"The reason for this is not that judges are wiser than civil servants or ministers, but that they operate publicly and are subject to appeal."

The Government would seek to restore to the courts the power of deciding the appropriate length of sentence subject only to the normal provision for remission. It would also set up a custodial sentence structure based on realistic recognition of the resources available.

The casinos contributed £7.1m to the group's profits of £22m in 1978, the last year for which figures have been published.

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## More power for courts over young

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government is to restrict the power of the executive in dealing with young offenders in custody and give power back to courts, Mr Peter Brittan, QC, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday.

At a meeting of magistrates, meeting at Norwich that the Government intended to repeal section 3 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1961, which restricted the power of the courts in passing sentences of imprisonment of between six months and three years.

That left only the indeterminate sentence of borstal training. The gap between six months and three years made for an extraordinary situation. A substantial proportion of adults sent to prison received sentences that fell into that medium band.

For young adults there was really only a period of custody of between six months and two years. In most cases about nine months was spent in custody.

The decision when to release the offender's response to training. This provision is a classic illustration of the ability of the executive rather than the courts to determine what happens to an offender," Mr Brittan said.

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Fatah representative from Tripoli and announced that he was suspending Ayyash and the movement. It so happened that the Al Fatah representative in Tripoli was also the representative of the PLO as well. The dispute has been an embarrassment to the other Broad-front Front states which have been and are still demanding that their unity at a time when President Sadat is clearly en-



# Saturday Review

## A crossing too late

"Second Front Now" was the demand chalked on walls during the last war, a symptom of a general wisdom that reasoned that the sooner mainland Europe was invaded, the sooner the war would be won. The Allied military command disagreed, preferring first to clear North Africa and the Mediterranean of Axis troops. The decision to delay the invasion of Northern Europe until 1944 has been one of the most hotly disputed aspects of Allied strategy, argued over by military historian and armchair general alike. A successful invasion might have shortened the war, saving the lives not only of the opposing forces but of the Jews who were being exterminated. The Soviet Union might have lost the race to Berlin and Eastern Europe might have been saved from falling under Soviet influence. But is this a simple-minded dream, unsupported by the facts known then or since? Or were the Allied Chiefs of Staff right to bide their time and be certain of success? John Grigg reexamines the case for and against opening the second front in 1943.



Would it have been possible to carry out a cross-Channel invasion in 1943? Few historical questions have been answered more generally or more confidently in the negative. Even Basil Liddell Hart, least conventional of military historians, has on this issue endorsed the conventional wisdom. Recording in his account of the Second World War, the view of the British Chiefs of Staff that any attempt at a direct attack across the Channel in 1943 would end in disaster or futility, he adds that their estimate "will hardly be questioned in historical retrospect".

So far, indeed, it hardly has been questioned. But why it is not very easy to understand. Although there has been a good deal of peripheral revisionism about the war, the central strategic issue has mysteriously escaped re-examination. Those responsible for what may be termed the Casablanca strategy have had things almost entirely their own way.

The chief reason for this may be that most people in the West were broadly satisfied with the outcome of the war, and felt that it had been conducted with less disregard for human life than the monstrous struggle on the Western Front in 1914-18. There will always be re-examinations when victory seems to have been obtained at too heavy a price. But in Britain and the United States there has been a general acceptance of the view that the West's victory in Europe in the Second World War was relatively economical.

So it was, by comparison with the First World War—at any rate for the troops. But it does not follow that a quicker victory would have been any less economical; it might well have been more so. And of course it would have saved an incalculable number of civilian lives on the Continent, where every month added to the war was a cruel affliction.

It might have been thought that the Americans, who were

such strong opponents of an earlier cross-Channel strategy during the war, would have kept the argument alive subsequently. But, in fact, they have tended to be somewhat muted on the issue, complaining of British obsession with the Mediterranean without putting forward a coherent alternative. This reflects the futility which overtook Marshall himself after he had lost the battle for a cross-Channel operation in 1943 and had reluctantly agreed to Torch (the Allied invasion of North Africa).

American writers on the war have been rather too prone to accept Marshall's view that Torch started a process, that was irreversible. The six-month campaign against the Germans in Tunisia (whose position there was hopeless, anyway), and the eventual decision to fight in Italy, were not necessary consequences of the landings in North Africa. The objections to beginning too deeply committed to the Mediterranean were not pressed home at the time, and have since been only half-heartedly stated by historians.

The truth is that, after Torch, many leading Americans had a vested interest in the Mediterranean—including Eisenhower, until he was appointed to Overlord (the Allied invasion of Normandy). It was not only the British who saw gleaming opportunities in that theatre, or who tried to get resources dedicated to it. By 1943, therefore, the original difference between Americans and British on the basic issue of European strategy had become considerably blurred. And it has remained blurred ever since.

It is also true that interpretations of the war such as Chester Wilentz have not been without influence in the United States. The rather facile and spurious connexion between more far-reaching campaigns in the Mediterranean and more effective resistance to the Soviet Union has appealed to Cold Warriors in America as elsewhere. Some who now condemn Roosevelt's foreign policy during the war,

and impute superior wisdom to Churchill, are apt to make similar judgments about strategy.

In fact, Churchill's views on political and strategic issues have been much oversimplified, particularly his views on the question of a cross-Channel attack. He was, to be sure, immensely (and rightly) opposed to any large-scale operation of the kind in 1942. This would have had to be carried out mainly by British troops, since the Americans could not be ready in sufficient numbers, and Churchill was determined not to surrender British lives in an enterprise which he believed had no conceivable chance of success.

But his original attitude towards landing in 1943 was very different. He more or less promised Stalin at their last meeting in Moscow the previous August that a Second Front (as Stalin understood the term) would be opened in 1943. Throughout the autumn and early winter of 1942, he continued to press the British Chiefs of Staff to prepare for a cross-Channel attack in 1943, and on the eve of the Casablanca conference he was still talking of a "preliminary" invasion that year.

Unfortunately, he wanted to do nothing things in the Mediterranean as well, and was therefore outmanoeuvred by Brooke, whose aims were less diffuse. Brooke's mind was set against any cross-Channel operation in 1943, and in favour of unlimited activity in the Mediterranean. He persuaded Churchill before the conference that the immediate priority should be clearing the whole North African shore and capturing Sicily. Though Churchill did not realize it at the time, this meant—and Brooke meant it to mean—that there could be no cross-Channel attack until 1944 at the earliest.

By decree Churchill came to share Brooke's Mediterranean infatuation, including his belief that Turkey could be brought into the war. And,

being Churchill, he was able to make a bad strategy more plausible than it would otherwise have been, to posterity as well as to contemporaries by giving it the benefit of his eloquence and imagination. Torch was a brilliant (though perilous) concept, and it was unquestionably his own. Most later Mediterranean plans were his only at one remove, and their brilliance consisted in his advocacy rather than in the plans themselves.

The postwar belief that a potentially war-winning—and peace-winning—Churchillian strategy in the Mediterranean was frustrated by American blindness and obstinacy was flattering to British self-esteem at a time when more substantial grounds for it were being undermined. But in fact such a strategy could never have won the war, could never have changed the face of Europe after the war, and was not in origin Churchillian.

Both for winning the war, and for being well placed after the war, there was far more to be said for landing in northern Europe than on any part of the Continent's southern littoral. Geography and logistics alike favoured the north rather than the south. The Mediterranean coast of Europe is naturally "hard"; its northern coast from France to Denmark, naturally "soft".

Fighting in the Mediterranean involved for the Allies extremely long communications for the Germans much shorter ones. On the other hand, a landing in France would, anyway at first, stretch the Germans more than it would stretch the Allies.

Above all, it would offer the prospect of liberating the largest and most important of enemy-occupied countries at whose side Britain had entered the war. It would drive to the Germans the terrible prospect which they had been inflicting, and could still inflict, most damage on Britain—particularly by their U-boats based in French ports—while at the same time bringing a great democratic nation back into the war. It would enable the

Western Allies to win a decisive victory by the shortest route, in the shortest time and over the widest area of Europe.

For a successful landing in France there were four vital pre-conditions. There had to be overwhelming air superiority for the Allies. (Naval supremacy in the Channel could be taken for granted.) There had to be enough Allied troops in Britain to establish a bridgehead before the Allied position there could be secured. All these pre-conditions either existed, or could have been made to exist, in 1943.

The Allies already had the potential of total command of the air over northern France. Despite the hurricane and wasteful use to which Allied air power was actually being put, and the failure to achieve the right balance in aircraft production, the means found undoubtedly have been found for the required alternative strategy. In other words, it should have been possible in 1943, as in 1941, for Allied aircraft based in Britain to smash enemy communications in northern France before D-Day, to provide a tremendous bombardment of enemy positions just before the landings, and thereafter to dominate the sky above the battle zone, destroying any German aircraft that tried to interfere.

By 1943 there was no shortage of Allied troops, trained and ready for combat. While the bulk of the German Army was committed in the desperate struggle on the Eastern Front, British and American forces in the West were bound to outnumber whatever German forces could be spared to oppose them.

The American Army alone had grown from a strength of 1,686,000 men (137 divisions and 67 air combat groups) at the end of 1941, to 4,357,000 men (173 divisions and 167 air

combat groups) at the end of 1942. As for the British, in March, 1943, there were 16 divisions in the United Kingdom, ostensibly being got ready for a cross-Channel attack in August, and 11 other home-based divisions. In the rest of the world there was a total of 33 divisions under British command.

Eisenhower's eventual revision of the Cossac plan (the preliminary plan conceived by General Frederick Morgan, Chief of Staff to the as yet non-existent Supreme Allied Commander) for Overlord required the landing of eight divisions by sea and air on D-Day itself, and a build-up to reach 30 divisions by D+25, with more reinforcements to follow. If the available Allied troops had been properly distributed, or rather concentrated, in 1943, there should certainly have been enough of them in Britain to carry out the invasion, without detriment to necessary tasks, as distinct from superfluous "sideshows" elsewhere.

Of course, it is true that some of the ingenious technical aids to landing and supplying the invasion force were not produced until 1944. But there is every reason to suppose that they could and would have been produced a year earlier if the Allied leaders had decided that the invasion was to take place then, putting all their authority behind it and inflicting into all concerned a due sense of urgency. Instead, the Casablanca decisions, with not explicitly excluding cross-Channel action in 1943, excluded it in effect by giving it only a low and dubious status in the year's agenda.

So the opening of a true Second Front, rightly delayed in 1942, was it would seem, wrongly delayed in 1943, with many tragic results and at the risk of disaster to the Allied cause. Granted, however, that a fundamentally different strategy should have been attempted, how might it have worked?

We have to suppose the Western Allies agreed, in 1942,

that their big operation for 1943 should be an invasion of north-west Europe. We must also suppose them agreed that it was far more important to bring France back into the war than to knock Italy out of it, and that de Gaulle was the French leader most deserving of confidence.

Torch would then have been undertaken on the strict understanding that it would lead to no further commitments in the Mediterranean prejudicial to the main plan for 1943. It is arguable that American support for de Gaulle would have been refused his indispensable cooperation to any backers of de Gaulle. But, in fact, it took a good deal of arm-twisting to make him operate in any case, and he was never the man to allow principle to prevail over expediency. The stroke was that he happened to be in Algiers at the critical moment, and since he was there, it is likely that he would, in the end, have agreed to cooperate.

If the Americans had not vetoed the border plan of landing as far east as Boue, Tunis might well have fallen within weeks. But for our present purposes it is best to assume the German bridgehead established in Tunisia, with the Allies having decided, however, to contain it rather than to waste men and time in a full-scale effort to reduce it.

The vital thing would have been for Roosevelt and Churchill and their staffs to come to Casablanca utterly resolved that there should be no Mediterranean operations in 1943 on a scale to impair the prospects for Overlord (as it was later called). It would still have been possible to retain very substantial Allied air, land, and air forces in the Mediterranean, but all plans there would have been made on the assumption that it was a subordinate theatre.

At Casablanca the chief item on the agenda would have been the cross-Channel invasion, for which the command

structure would have been set up there and there would also have been political discussion. Roosevelt and Churchill, especially on the armistice terms, would have been overtaken from it would be entirely minimum of on which would, however, have included appearance of the evacuation of Sicily, the release of the surrender of

With or without armistice, the invasion would have enabled the enemy in a co of uncertainty and in the Mediterranean they would have been forced to divert troops to support it. At some time, the successful local uprisings have been greater, using any of the partly Italian than wholly German.

Britain's Middle forces alone would enough, together with the enemy to hold against the threat landings. Churchill, by implication, used against the invasion, of the France the argument more threat of a far be enough to force means to keep it there.

It might or might have been possible to co disson or Sicily in it, tently with launching plan of north-west Overlord had to be ridings prior. Any had in the treated a and operable.

Roosevelt and Churchill would have made sure continued on opp

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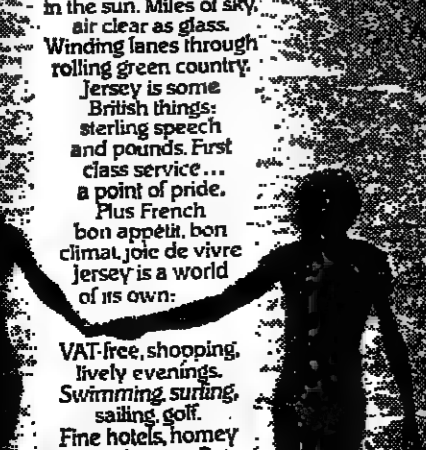
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**Peter Hopkirk**





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## AN OPENING FOR GIBRALTAR

Anglo-Spanish agreement Gibraltar, by which Spain is to lift the border restrictions imposed in 1969, is the first evidence so far of a change in the part of the Spanish government. The restrictions were imposed in the days of Franco in an attempt to isolate Britain and the people of Gibraltar. They were a failure. They had the effect of hardening opinion in Britain and Gibraltar, and even less likely than that the Gibraltarians want to become part of Spain. Since the death of Franco and the adoption of a democratic system Spain has had the need to take the views of the Gibraltarians into account, but the present has not been prepared to lift the restrictions. It has done so in exchange for British agreement to round of negotiations a chance to undo the damage of the past and create a basis for relations between the two countries.

It is little likelihood that the decision will be finally over a long time to come. It is clear that neither Spain nor Britain has given up its position. Spain still

believes that Gibraltar is a part of Spanish territory; Britain will not agree to Gibraltar becoming part of Spain against the wishes of its inhabitants. But the agreement to lift the border restrictions removes a major irritant and enables everyone to approach the issue constructively and to concentrate on ways of developing relations between Gibraltar and the neighbouring parts of Andalusia. It does not rule out the possibility that the Gibraltarians might eventually want to join Spain if some satisfactory arrangement can be worked out. But neither does it contain any sort of commitment to that outcome if the Gibraltarians do not want it.

The decision was not an easy one for Señor Suarez's Government, given the strong feeling among most Spaniards that Gibraltar is Spanish. But it had become clear that maintaining the border restrictions was not doing the Spanish case any good, and that it was a constant source of friction between Britain and Spain. This was particularly awkward at a time when Spain was negotiating to join the European Community. Britain has taken the view that it would be inconceivable to have border restrictions of the type surrounding Gibraltar between two parts of the Community. In the

longer term, if Spain decides to join Nato—something the present Government would like but which it is not pursuing now because it is a hotly disputed issue—there would be all the more reason for Anglo-Spanish agreement on Gibraltar. There was also internal pressure for opening the border with Gibraltar, particularly in the Campo de Gibraltar, which has been hard hit economically by the loss of jobs in Gibraltar, and where families have been split.

It is important that the new, friendlier atmosphere should not be allowed to sour. Spain will undoubtedly want to make proposals for a special status for Gibraltar within Spain; one is that it should be given the sort of autonomy granted to Catalonia and the Basque country, or even something that goes further. But it must realize that for the time being, and for a long time to come, no such ideas can be acceptable to the Gibraltarians because of their mistrust of Spain. Although proposals of this sort should be discussed, the main emphasis should be on ideas for cooperation across the frontier in order to create greater confidence. It is particularly important that the Gibraltarians themselves, as the people most affected, should be associated with the negotiations.

## FARMERS AND CONSUMERS

speech yesterday Mr Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, did not answer the question whether the Government's policy towards open Community—that it appeared to promote the interests of British farmers even if they conflict with the aims of keeping prices down and reducing contribution to the city budget. Mr Walker criticized for his recent attempt to change the rules of the Community to that a levy on food imports from the Community—and a subsidy to food exports from it—unusually in which they are normally allowed. It was later overtaken when, as a result of the value of the pound, and the subsidy were more or less automatic. But the criticism is because Mr Walker failed to favour the farmers in the special arrangement in before they otherwise have been

throughout the nine member countries. When a currency rises against the others, as the pound has done recently, the normal effect is that imports become cheaper and exports more expensive. But in order to prevent that from disrupting the agricultural markets the Community has a system of monetary compensation amounts, or MCAs, which are imposed in order to keep prices steady.

In the case of Britain now, their effect is to prevent the price of food imported from elsewhere in the Community from being reduced, and the price of exports from being increased—clearly an advantage for the producer and a disadvantage for the consumer. In the normal course of events, MCAs are only put into effect when there is a difference of at least 2.5 per cent between the current value of a currency and the "green" currency used for calculating exchange rates between agricultural prices; but Mr Walker wanted them to apply when the difference was less.

It is an unfortunate consequence of the common agricultural policy that as a result of a tax of this sort Britain's food prices should be kept at an artificially high level—though it should also be pointed out that for several years, when the

pound was weak, MCAs worked in the reverse direction and kept import prices from going up. But since the amount involved in the import levies is bound to be higher than the amount received by Britain's agricultural exporters in subsidies, and since the balance has to go into the Community budget, it also means an increase in Britain's net budget contribution. Besides that, encouragement of further farm production in this country is liable to lead to an increase in the Community's surpluses, which will also add to budget costs. It is inconsistent of the Government to encourage these trends, particularly at this moment, when a reduction in Britain's budget contribution is to be discussed at the Community summit later this month.

It is certainly tempting to take the view that nothing can be done to reform the common agricultural policy, and that being so Britain's farmers might as well take advantage of it, just as the farmers in the rest of the Community do. But the overriding interest of Britain's consumers and taxpayers is to bring budget contributions down, specifically through cutting back Community spending on agriculture. This does not square with pressing for a system which places a tax on food imports, and keeps prices up.

## Acting on lessons of Bristol riot

From Lord Hunt  
Sir, It gives me no satisfaction to point out that the violence which erupted in Bristol before Easter was an event closely predicted in the report of a committee under my chairmanship to the Department of Education and Science, 10 years ago. We warned the government of the day that a policy of laissez-faire would lead to situations comparable to those which had occurred in some United States cities, unless a positive programme was embarked upon without delay by government, and followed up at all levels by statutory and voluntary bodies in order to bring about an integrated, multi-racial society as defined by the (then) Home Secretary, Roy Jenkins. We firmly believed that a vigorous and imaginative lead then could have produced harmony within the urban communities with a large coloured population.

I presume to repeat this homily, not in the spirit of "I told you so" but to express the hope that a public inquiry, which is so evidently necessary now, will produce results in terms of the kind of programme we envisaged a decade ago. The seriousness of the situation is the greater for the fact that this latest eruption of frustration and resentment took place in Bristol: when I visited St Paul's District in 1969 commendable local efforts, inspired by The Community Relations Officer, Mr Paul Stephenson, were beginning to produce encouraging results, in a seaport city well adjusted to dark-skinned citizens in its midst.

All too often governments set up commissions and committees to inquire into awkward problems on which action can thereby conveniently be deferred; all too often their reports have proved to have been, at least in part, a costly waste of time for lack of action upon them. Let us hope that some of the damage occasioned by insufficient action on the report, *Young Immigrants*, published in the *Times* today, can be repaired by positive action on the part of a public inquiry, before even more serious trouble breaks out.

Yours truly,  
JOHN HUNT,  
House of Lords,  
April 11.

## Teachers who heckle

From the Reverend W. M. Abernethy  
Sir, The deplorable conduct of some delegates at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers at Blackpool when Mr Mark Carlisle was invited to address the gathering (report, April 9) is to be roundly condemned.

While it may be claimed that those delegates who tried to deny the right of free speech were a minority of those present, it has to be remembered that they must have been elected by other teachers who were in sympathy with their views. In a country where school attendance is compulsory it is frightening to realize that some children must attend schools where demonstrators against free speech are on the staff.

If any evidence was needed to support the view that independent schools are a necessary part of the educational system, the bad manners of the demonstrating delegates at Blackpool have most certainly supplied it. Many parents would be prepared to sacrifice a great deal to keep their children out of the hands of these louts. The Chairman of the union was quite right in telling the demonstrators that their conduct would do no good to the union's reputation.

Yours,  
W. M. ABERNETHY,  
Dovercourt House,  
Barnet,  
Herts.,  
April 9.

From Miss Hilary Day  
Sir, As a responsible teacher I was tempted to agree with the comment made by Mr Carlisle. "I only hope their standard of behaviour in the classroom is somewhat better than it was this afternoon." The irony of the situation is that the very teachers who are the backbone of the educational system are the ones who are most likely to be the cause of its downfall. It is a pity that the House of Commons is not more aware of this.

HILARY DAY,  
180 Rugby Road,  
Hinckley,  
Leicestershire,  
April 10.

## Nationalists in Wales

From Professor Ivor Gowan  
Sir, Canon A. M. Allchin's letter on Welsh nationalism (April 10) is well-timed. While some of its points are debatable, the approach to community and language problems, others, from time to time, have encouraged law-breaking. I think that most of us will agree that a basic feature of a stable, democratic society is obedience to the law. In this respect we cannot distinguish between failure to buy a television licence and damage to property.

Nationalism provokes animosity between people of different origin, culture and language. Over the years Welsh nationalism has been used to sharpen the differences between Welshmen and Englishmen, and between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking Welsh people. Young people who have been overinfluenced by these doctrines are sometimes led to acts of vandalism of one type or another. Ian Morris, in his recent book *Welsh Nationalism* (March 28), seems to approve of this tendency. Canon Allchin, whose approach is more temperate, may care to reflect a little further on the disruptive and malevolent aspect of the philosophy which he seems to admire.

Yours truly,  
IVOR GOWAN,  
Bryn Dinas,  
Ynys Fawr,  
Aberystwyth,  
April 10.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Reactions to 'Death of a Princess'

From Miss Rosie Kerslake  
Sir, It is unfortunate that Antony Thomas's film, *Death of a Princess*, should have caused such diplomatic embarrassment between Saudi Arabia and this country. But perhaps the violence of the Saudi reaction serves to underline one of the aspects which the film stressed—namely the insecurity of a society struggling to find a balance between the deeply ingrained and traditional Islamic way of life, and the influence of sophisticated Western nations.

What was it, in the film, that actually gave offence—the depiction of a brutal punishment carried out in the name of traditional Islamic law, or the implications that members of the royal family were "playboys", and enjoyed the fruits of Western freedom? Or indeed the suggestion that certain accented Islamic customs were in fact introduced by the Turks and have no foundation in the Koran?

Whatever the cause of their distress, it is the intense Arab sensitivity on the subject which is interesting. Regardless of the accuracy of the film, it clearly touched a raw nerve, and the repercussions could be considerable. The irony is that had the whole subject been discussed openly, there would have been very little to film. As it was, the fascination of the documentary was very much the mystery of the whole affair, the contradictory versions of the story and the reticence of those who presumably knew the truth, to divulge it. It makes one wonder what they are trying to hide.

Yours faithfully,  
ROSIE KERSLAKE,  
395a Clapham Road, SW9,  
April 10.

From the Director of the Islamic Cultural Centre  
Sir, May I express appreciation, not only on my own behalf but also on behalf of many Muslims in this country, of Lord Denham's wise and balanced letter in *The Times* today (April 11)? I am also most grateful for the numerous telephone calls I have received from English people anxious to express their disgust at the misrepresentations contained in the film, *Death of a Princess*. We can only hope that ITV will take Lord Denham's advice and consider what might be done to redress the balance.

Your editorial in the same issue ("Slight case of mutual incomprehension" is aptly titled, but we do sometimes feel that "incomprehension" is more pronounced on one side than on the other. The West still has a long way to go before it rid itself of the profound and often unconscious sense of superiority generated by the centuries of hegemony, and it is this sense which the laws of Islam, Muslims so often detect in press, radio and television comments on Islam. Only last night, in a BBC discussion programme, one of the participants referred repeatedly to "civilization" with the clear implication that the laws of Islam are "uncivilized". We cannot be expected to take kindly to this all too common equation of current Western values with "civilization", indeed we sometimes doubt whether your own forebears would have re-

garded the contemporary Western world as civilized.

This is why we feel ourselves to be in a different position to the "field" marshals, admirals, etc. mentioned in your editorial; they may sometimes be misrepresented or misunderstood, but they are not usually represented as a lesser breed ignorant of sound values and civilized morality. Our objections to *Death of a Princess* are concerned less with the presentation of rumours and innuendoes as though these were facts than with the attitudes and assumptions underlying the whole production.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. ZAKI RAHAWY,  
Islamic Cultural Centre,  
146 Park Road, NWS,  
April 11.

From Mr D. B. Hadley  
Sir, I am bound to say that I find it difficult to sympathize with Saudi Arabian outrage at the screening of the dramatized documentary, *Death of a Princess*, on ITV last night (April 9).

The Saudis have never denied that the executions took place nor that they were the prescribed punishment for adultery. They have evidently left many questions unanswered, but they are entitled to do so if that is their way.

On the other hand, if we find such executions repulsive and such secrecy suspicious, we have every right to say that, as they well know, is our way.

Furthermore, if the Saudis claim the right to enforce their execution law without reference to Western sensitivities, then they must extend to us the right to exercise our freedom of expression, which is also given (and limited) by law, even if this offends them.

I think that the ITV was right to show the film and I am glad that the Government could not stoop to Saudi sabre-rattling in undignified and unjust.

Yours, etc.,  
D. B. HADLEY,  
White Hill House,  
Upham,  
Hampshire,  
April 10.

### Prohibition of alcohol

From the Archdeacon of Norwich  
Sir, Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad's letter to you this week (March 25) rebukes the Christian churches of this country, that their influence has done so little to stem the tide of alcohol abuse. I hope to see our organized churches come to bear a more self-denying and outright witness against this social evil; but your report today (March 29) of a woman sentenced to 80 lashes for contravening alcohol laws in Saudi Arabia suggests that it is not so much by spiritual enlightenment (which Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad's letter implied) as by legal sanction that Islam controls the use and misuse of alcohol.

Yours faithfully,  
TIMOTHY DUDLEY-SMITH,  
Archdeacon of Norwich,  
Rector, Meadow,  
Bramerton,  
Norwich,  
March 29.

### Threat from nuclear arms

From Monsignor Bruce Kent  
Sir, I am delighted to learn that in changed circumstances the Marshal of the Royal Air Force (March 31 and April 10) might even consider becoming a member of our campaign. With that in mind, perhaps I might offer a comment or two on the offending concept of unilateralism.

CND is not a pacifist organization and its constitution, which the Air Marshal may not have seen, commits it not only to British but also to "general and complete" disarmament.

The road that leads to that goal involves many steps. Some demand multilateral agreement and there have been a few successful agreements of this type between states in recent years.

Unilateralism is not some alternative system involving the surrender of all forms of defence, military and non-military. Canada's refusal to carry or stockpile nuclear weapons at the time of the 1978 UN session on disarmament was a unilateral and constructive gesture. Romania's subsequent refusal to increase its military budget when asked to do so by its Warsaw Pact partners was another.

Unilateralism makes no sense unless it builds international confidence, reduces the level of world armaments and can be accepted as not significantly reducing the level of security perceived to be necessary, by those taking unilateral action.

### Exodus from Cuba

From Mr Graham Greene, CH  
Sir, Is there not a simple explanation for the policy of Fidel Castro who is allowing those Cubans who wish—for various reasons—to leave the country to do so? I have always believed there is a certain hypocrisy, in view of the Helsinki Agreements, in the attitude of the West towards the host people of Vietnam. There was great sympathy of course at first, but the sympathy quickly diminished as the numbers increased, and when the host people became too much of a good thing, the governments who had been signatories of the Helsinki Agreements protested against a state which let its people go.

One wonders, if Russia should learn that lesson, what would happen if she opened her frontiers to

No serious case is now made for the military significance of British strategic nuclear weapons. Independent they certainly are not since their targeting is entirely part of a Nato pattern and to use them in any circumstances would be an act of national suicide. Those who justify them now attempt to do so instead on political and nationalist grounds.

CND does not suggest that Britain should suddenly become unilaterally defenceless. It does urge that Britain should relinquish nuclear pretensions, expensive as these are, as a step towards a more rational world system. Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty seems to CND to require nothing less.

The significance of Lord Mountbatten's message is that with the greatest authority and with imagination and comparison it points out the absurdity of the nuclear war fighting mentality which is active today. But then I do not think that the Marshal of the Royal Air Force, who can so simply decide on total Soviet responsibility for the world arms race, is really open to hear what his friends for so many years is telling us in this now posthumous and magnificent speech. The surprise to me is not that CND was mentioned in the advertisement but that the speech had to appear as an advertisement at all.

Yours faithfully,  
BRUCE KENT,  
General Secretary,  
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament,  
29 Great James Street, WC1.

all who wished to leave. The Western security services would certainly be unable to cope. (Who is a genuine refugee for political reasons, who is a criminal, who is a KGB agent?) I wonder how very long, in spite of the Helsinki Agreements, before Western governments protested to the Soviets at this appalling freedom of movement.

Cuba perhaps is giving a dress rehearsal of what would happen. We accept a few well-known dissidents, but would we in the West, any more than Peru, be able to receive thousands of "refugees"? At the next Helsinki follow-up in Madrid who would be accused then of closing their frontiers to free movement, Russia or the West?

Yours truly,  
GRAHAM GREENE,  
As from 0660 Antibes,  
April 8.

## Proposed move of Wiener Library

From Professor John Röhl  
Sir, However much the Director of the Wiener Library (March 31) and the Chairman of its Executive Committee (April 7) may regret what they experience as the negative "tear" of the letters protesting against the Library's proposed transfer to Tel Aviv (March 28 and April 3), they will now be in no doubt that that proposal, far from being a matter of "indifference" to British historians of modern Germany, has caused widespread shock and dismay. At the end of his letter Professor Laqueur calls for constructive suggestions and assures us that "it is still not too late".

Surely the next step must be the convening by him of an appeal committee which would include some of the distinguished signatories of the letter of March 28. The first priority of the committee would be to raise sufficient funds to place the future of the rump Library at very least beyond danger. Thereafter the committee could explore some of the other suggestions made by your correspondents; that the microfilm be transferred to Tel Aviv and the Library left intact in London; that earlier plans to link the Library with the University of London School of Economics be revived; and that a major public appeal be launched to close the gap between the substantial annual subsidy provided by the West German Government and the actual cost of maintaining the Library in London.

If such moves proved successful, a priceless depository of learning would have been preserved where it is needed most, at a time when research into the history of National Socialism has never been more vigorous and vital. If they failed, then at least the historical community in this country would not have to reproach itself with having done less than its utmost to keep the Wiener Library where, surely, it belongs.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN RÖHL,  
School of European Studies,  
University of Sussex,  
Falmer,  
Brighton,  
Sussex.

From Professor Sir Max Beloff FBA  
Sir, The historians are right and Mr Lessing (April 7) is wrong. It became clear in the 1960s, when I was a member of the Executive Committee of the Wiener Library, that a private research institution with a limited and dwindling constituency of benefactors was unlikely to survive as such. The only prospect seemed to lie in affiliation to a university library. Various possibilities were explored and a provisional agreement was reached with the University of Reading, which had the advantage of being a centre for European studies and which was in addition equally accessible to scholars in London and Oxford. The executive committee refused to ratify the agreement for reasons which were not made clear to me at the time but which in the light of after events are now perhaps more understandable. Both I and Professor Michael Howard who had been associated in the negotiations with Reading felt that we had no option but to resign from the Committee. On what has since taken place, I have of course no inside information.

Yours truly,  
M. BELOFF,  
St Antony's College,  
Oxford.

### Tobacco advertising

From Mr Douglas Thomas  
Sir, In your leader (April 3) entitled "Tug-of-war over tobacco", you advocate the banning of cigarette advertising in cinemas as the grounds that this advertising reaches a relatively young audience.

I think that it is not generally realised that since 1975 there has been a voluntary agreement that cigarette commercials will only be shown after 10.30 p.m. on television. By law nobody under 18 may go to an X film and we are therefore only showing these commercials to an adult audience.

In this sense we are unique for no other major advertising medium has such control over who may see cigarette commercials.

Yours faithfully,  
DOUGLAS THOMAS,  
The Cinema Advertising Association  
127 Wardour Street, W1.

### Theatre booking

From Miss Helen Gregory  
Sir, While I occasionally share Mr Noble's feelings of frustration in his office queries (April 5), does he not realise, I wonder, that he himself is guilty of aggravating the situation in bringing a cheque-book instead of bank notes to the box-office?

Yours truly,  
HELEN GREGORY,  
25a Tottenham Street, W1.

### 'Thunderbolting'

From Miss Margherita Laski  
Sir, In his article "A challenge for the 'advocates'" (March 26) Bernard Levin misrepresents me. I have never used the word "thunderbolting", whether of "religious" experience or anything else. Moreover his mention of me in this context might suggest I share his glibulous enthusiasm. I do not.

Yours faithfully,  
MARGHERITA LASKI,  
Mishkenot Sha'ananim,  
PO Box 3215,  
Jerusalem.

## AS OF NATURAL CONFLICT

It is sentimentally that the idea ought to be peace and conflict should be to the urban-rural divide. The pastoral idyll has been a poetical convention for as long as there has been a matter of clash between interests as city life has his is particularly true the machinery society to preserve the beauty of the countryside from within and National Parks, areas of natural beauty and the planning of parks that go with them. In some countries, parks protect large areas of genuine wilderness, other major interests with those of recreation and conservation (although there will be conflict between them). Britain is too crowded to have many areas like that; in most special beauty, farming, and industry all have had claims.

It is a pity that for these reasons emerges discussion paper issued by the National Countryside Review, which has recently a number of tart comments for consultation has to a close. The paper regrets that the administration of national parks and has been the subject of a prolonged controversy proposes a new regime purpose would be to

"minimise friction" by designating relatively small areas for exceptionally strong protection (with inappropriate development banned except with the express approval of Parliament). The rest of the land now in parks and AONBs would be assigned safeguards affording them "no less protection than hitherto" but unequivocally under local control. An executive committee would draw up a plan for each area similar to the existing national park plans, but it would be the local council that would put it into effect.

It is easy to see that this might minimise friction, but it would do so at the cost of weakening the voice of wider interests in the affairs of the downgraded parts of the national parks. Local government has a legitimate concern with how parks are run, but these are national amenities, so a county council is not always well adapted to strike an even balance between the interests of its ratepayers and outsiders. Most parks are in areas that are not well off by 250,000 inhabitants attracting new jobs and leaving farmers unfettered than conservationists would. At present the parks are managed by committees or boards, two thirds of whose members are appointed by the counties, and one-third by the Secretary of State. Far from being given by conflicts they are for the most part effective bodies with a real sense of common purpose, by no means puppets of the counties or of Whitehall.

It is true that national park status has often failed to serve

as a protection against major development schemes, such as quarries or motorways. The committee argue that this is partly because they are too large, including too much mediocre landscape, and that far smaller areas could be given more reliable protection. So they could; but the demoted sections of the parks, which would probably include most of their beauties, could hardly fail to lose esteem and become more vulnerable in practice. Park planning as it is understood today would cease. Nine per cent of a country as heavily populated as ours is not too large an area to devote to national parks. It is admittedly too large to escape conflict. The protection it enjoys cannot be perfect, but it is worthwhile.

For the AONBs, on the other hand, the proposals would mean a stronger voice for conservation, and more funds. Designation as an AONB does not in theory indicate an inferiority in terms of landscape quality: it reflects the fact that the areas concerned are less wild, more intensively farmed, and therefore with less scope for recreation. The challenges of population pressure and modern farming methods are often at least as acute as they are in the parks themselves. At present, designation as an AONB is a negative protection and brings no state financial assistance comparable to that enjoyed by the parks. The regime proposed by the committee would help to introduce a positive element, but one which would nevertheless reflect the relatively greater weight that the local voice should be given in such areas.

### spending

D. G. Franklin  
reported (March 21) that believes in spending on it. It spends 10 times as much on housing repairs as it does on consumer goods and four times as much on advice services amounting to 5,000. This provides a picture of a nation planning to caring for pot plants and leaflets from school during the "friendly" outdoor space. Tennis is free on the rates and sees and tap dancing are at nominal sums. In 1979 a relation budget was

increased by 50 per cent from £133,000 to £200,000.

Lambeth Direct Labour Organisation turnover has nearly doubled in three years and has been criticized by the District Auditor. Overspending on housing repairs is nearly £2m.

The interest on £17m housing stock purchased in 1978 is £2.1m, and yet there are in excess of 4,000 empty properties losing in excess of £800,000 in rent, while bed and breakfast cost for unemployed tenants is costing £15m. Unpaid council rates now total £3.2m, and the council debt is now in excess of £300m, or more than £1,000 per inhabitant.

In April, 1979, rates increased by 39.8 per cent and the increase on April 1, 1980 will be 49.4 per cent. This is a cumulative increase in 13 months of 108.9 per cent with inflation running between 10-15 per cent.

Clearly, if Mr Edward Knight and his council were more prudent with ratepayers' and taxpayers' money, more children's and old people's homes could be opened, and home helps and help for the mentally and physically handicapped could be improved.

Yours faithfully,  
D. G. FRANKLIN,  
121 Kennington Road, SE11,  
March 24.

# OBITUARY

## MISS ANTONIA WHITE

with in schools, it is not the same as the old symbiotic relationship between black and white. It is about the future of the black community, life and death, the future of the black ministry. The current television sagas, not the biblical ones, occupy the life of the home and keep the aspirations of the audience well away from transcendent matters.

The Bible in schools should be a major concern of the Church. The insights of critical scholarship should not be ignored. For they can throw the light of truth on some matters; but critical analysis is not enough. Faith is of the heart, as well as of the head; it is also of the common people of God, and not just the province of the academic theologian. It is primarily parish priests who are in a position to undertake this work of rehabilitation, for few others seem to see the need, and few others will do the work for us.

**John Baggeley**  
St Peter's Church, De  
Beauvoir Town, London

A high-contrast, black and white portrait of a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a dark jacket over a light shirt. The image is framed by a thick black border.

**Portrait of James Hay, 1st Earl of Carlisle, acquired by the National Portrait Gallery and on view at Montacute House, Somerset.**

# Roman satirist who upset the literary establishment

ordinary voice of Persius, the Roman satirist who lived in the principate of Nero, and died at the age of 28. He was an enfant terrible of a stylist, who thumbed his keen-scented snout at contemporary literary and philosophical pretensions in much the same way that *Private Eye* does for ours.

language, harsh syntax, and pointed collocations undreamed of in the repertoire of conventional poets. Persius, sent up pomposity, and the conventions of contemporary Latin which disguised

[illegible]

**Alameda Palace:** Wild Geese, 2.30-6.30. **Exhibitions:** for strangers, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens. 2.30-6. The Vikings, British Museum. 2.30-6. A British Museum, Exhibition London. 2-6. Musical boxes, Exord. 2.30-6.

**Walk:** the Thames Valley Road, 2.30-6.

**Walk:** a two-hour guided walk, meet Theodor Bois Underground, 2.30. Customs and curios of the City of Oxford, 3. The London Dickens knew, meet Blackfriars Underground, 3. Picturesque village of Hampton, meet Hampton Underground, 11. Thanksgiving service for the Centenary of laying the foundation stone of the City of Oxford High School, City of Oxford, 3. Michael, North Gate, Oxford, 3.

**Tomorrow**

Galley first nighters' club: A ceremony with my friends, Eliza

**25 years ago**

**From The Times:** summary of the newspaper strike period for Wednesday, April 12, 1955

**Balk vaccine**

**From Our Own Correspondent**

New York, April 12.—It was announced this morning at a meeting of several hundred scientists at the Rockefeller Institute, 300 Madison Avenue, that the first vaccine against poliomyelitis had been won with the vaccine developed by Dr Jonas E. Salk, a young biologist at Pittsburgh University. The vaccine was official and has to have been proved 80 to 90 per cent effective in preventing paralytic poliomyelitis, and the Department of Health in Washington was permitted to license it for general use. The announcement was made by Dr Thomas Francis, an epidemiologist of Michigan University, announced that the result of a mass trial of the vaccine last year was evaluated. In this trial 1,530,000 children took part and 219,000 received the vaccine and 219,000 were 219,000 were shot an inert substance (placebo), and the remaining 1,180,000—the controls—received nothing. These and the 219,000 who were shot with the vaccine will be vaccinated this year. Dr Francis reported that only 71 of the 440,000 vaccinated were paralyzed and that 219,000 of the 219,000 of the vaccinated died—excluding a child who died after receiving only the second of three shots of vaccine. The vaccine is being used on an operation for total removal.

Its autobiographical resonance was unmistakable, and those who had come under the author's microscope were ready to admit in later years that they had learnt something from the experience.

Antonia White was born on March 31, 1899, the daughter of C. G. Botting (of Hillard and Botting who wrote Latin and Greek text books) and educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Rotherham, and St Paul's Girls' School. Her father wanted her to read classics but she had a talent for writing, winning a children's writing competition at the age of seven. At 16 she was writing "Tales with a Sting" for a penny paper, and later she worked as a copywriter for W. S. Crawford.

She had been married for three years to Tom Hopkinson, the well-known journalist; when she wrote *Frost* in May, though she had begun to draft the novel about a month earlier, she was already estranged from the Roman Catholic faith in which she had been brought up. Her marriage was dissolved in 1938, after a period of grave mental disturbance about which she was to write so movingly later.

She was briefly assistant editor of *Life and Letters*; did freelance journalism from 1931 to 1934; returned to advertising with J. H. Walker, Thompson; and then from 1935 to 1938 as a fashion editor first of *The Daily Mirror* and then of *The Sunday Pictorial*. During the Second World War she was employed by the Ministry of French section of the Political Intelligence Dept. of the Foreign Office.

After *Frost in May* there was a long unproductive period, the undoubted ails of this intelligence worker as has already been men-

## CAPTAIN J. P. WRIGHT

E. E. T. writes:

'Captain J. P. Wright, RN, whose death was announced on April 8, had a distinguished career both during and after the Second World War.

'As captain of the destroyer "Battle" at the first battle of T. he earned his first DSO.

'His second as leader of the "C" by the Harwich destroyer flotilla on the "Gisborne" and the "Scharnhorst" off the Dutch coast in February, 1942.

'He then served as Chief of Staff to the Vice-Admiral, Malta, and played a central part in keeping the naval base operating during the destructive air attacks of the spring of 1942.

'His wise counsel as Director of the Admiralty's Air Warfare Division greatly impressed his fellow officers during the war's last years. His last appointment

in the Navy was in co the carrier "Theseus" in 1950 his final formed Joint Intelligence Bureau, and started career for which his disposition and experience and fear fitted him. His knowledge of military history, and his staff of officers, many an intelligence technician reaching the G in the 1950s and 1960s.

In the mid-1960s he the chief architect unified intelligence or which was then into the Military Defence.

After his second he devoted himself numerous family, and ation of his Pallad Belfield, at Wyke R wisdom and humour much missed by his many friends in the United States

# MISS BEATRIX HAVERGAL

A friend writes:

There must be countless garden owners in this country who have reason to be grateful to Miss Beatrix Havergal, who died on April 8, 1932, who founded the Waterbury Horticultural School and, until it changed hands in 1970, turned out a steady stream of women gardeners, highly skilled in all branches of practical horticulture and imbued with habits of hard work.

As a trailer in field work and as a lecturer she was unsurpassed, and a prominent head of department. It is useful to ask that she would accept without question any applicant for employment who had been at Waterbury.

Kindly and benevolent, Miss Havergal was yet a redoubtable figure who dominated her surroundings and would have stood out in any company, dressed as she invariably was in a green linen smock surmounted by a dark green blazer, with green breeches and green woollen stockings, a white shirt and brown tie, and a dark brown hat.

By example and sheer personality she inspired her staff and students to accept without question a spartan regime, with work starting at 7 1/2 or summer, no tea or no question of spinners. The spinners' whole place indeed, that it never occurred to any of the many body employed there was not a perfectly normal working.

Her great day came May at the Chelsea Show when she put a majestic figure, over 6 ft tall, the famous "straw of Royal Sovereign" berries, every berry whatever the weather was invariably in perfection. It was the stand to be visited, the relay party in their own right, the show, the consignment of the sent to Buckingham Palace.

Half a century ago, by illness, but the venerated by all alike as one of the leading horticulturists of her time in the world of gardening, work in the field of horticultural education she pointed an MBE, and Horticultural Society her title, highest of the Victoria Medal of Merit, very rare distinctive woman.

**SIR FENTON ATKINSON** DR. WILLIAM J. MAJ

J.M.C. writes:

Although it is now some years since his premature demise, Sir Fenton Atkinson is still well remembered on the Northern Circuit both as an advocate and as a judge. To each of these functions he brought not only his considerable technical gifts but also a depth of wisdom and understanding which his quiet reserve did nothing to conceal.

As an advocate he was a contemporary of the Circuit with many formidable opponents, most of whom followed him onto the Bench, and fortunate indeed was the pupil or newly qualified member of the Circuit who had the opportunity of comparing their styles of advocacy at the Manchester and Liverpool Assizes. Fenton's style was restrained and authoritative, and on his appointment to the Bench members of the Circuit were proud to learn of the respect in which he was held by practitioners appearing before him in other parts of the country.

Lady Maureen Methuen, widow of the Hon Laurence Methuen, died on April 2. She was 71. She was the elder daughter of the Earl of Methuen, and she married Mr Methuen as his second wife in 1950. He died in 1970.

Dr. William James who died in Cambridge on March 21, had held the Chair of Semitic Hebrew at the Uni Liverpool where he thirty-three years after there from the Uni Manchester.

After retirement it was appointed as Prof Hebrew at Regent Col nauer, and devoted i to the New Int Version of the Bible in 1978. He was a f Tyndale House, a library for languages; Research in Camb which he was a council

Mr Frederick James CBE, who died on 4 the age of 77, was a Training and Educati Director from 1950-52 served at the Unite for 10 years as Deputy division for public a tion, Department of and Social Affairs.

After retiring from Service he was Pro Physical Sciences, N State University.

The Rev Giuseppe transformed the Rom ilic magazine Familia the magazine's paper w the largest circulation died on March 31 a of 59.

**Architecture report**  
developments incur Fine Art scorn

[illegible]

## A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a young man. He is wearing a dark, short-sleeved shirt and light-colored shorts. He is holding a handgun in his right hand, pointing it towards the camera. His expression is serious and intense. The background is dark and indistinct.

**By Norman Fox**  
**Football Correspondent**

In assessing the merits of today's FA Cup semi-final round ties the problem is how to give credence to one while not overplaying the other. To compare credentials signally relegates the game between Everton and West Ham United at Villa Road to the back seat of the imagination, based on the sheer, impressive merits of the clubs involved in the tie at Hillsborough: Arsenal, the holders, against Liverpool, the league champions.

In spite of a pessimistic body of opinion that suggests Arsenal and Liverpool will cancel each other's respective strengths, the opportunities for both teams are so inviting that something more positive ought to emerge. Arsenal have the opportunity to appear in their successive final, having progressed to Ipswich Town in 1978 and watched Manchester United so dramatically last year. Liverpool have their eyes on yet another pinnacle in their unrelenting status as the 'double'.

The foreboding of those who braced themselves for a two-way bowler of teams were drawn together at this stage rather than at Wembley was based on some sterner matches in which Arsenal's tactical outcoulion balanced Liverpool's enormous defensive strength. Yet at Wembley in the Charity Shield at the start of this season, Arsenal were generous in allowing Liverpool space which was used to great effect in a meeting in November at Highbury, the Arsenal without the norm and Arsenal, without Brady, achieved a goalless draw.

Arsenal are now at some disadvantage since they have been victims of a demanding programme and the tough task of a double in this week. European Cup Winners' Cup, FA Cup, Charity Shield and the Arsenal have been unsure of their team, although they share this problem with all of the clubs involved. A total of 54 players this morning wait to know if they will be asked to play when 44.

The most serious worry for Arsenal concerns their elegant central defender,

O'Leary, who suffered a badly damaged leg when trying to kick control of the game on Wednesday. Walton, who can fill a variety of positions, stands by. Nelson hopes to regain his position at full back after missing three games and Devine has played well enough to retain his place as the other full back. Unusually, Liverpool are also concerned about injuries. Irwin continues as Alan Kennedy's deputy in defence and Kennedy will be more concerned about the fitness of McDermott who has a bruised ankle. His absence would deny Liverpool an important part of their tactical pattern coming forward. Lee, who would probably be considered an outstanding replacement for any other team, is the likely replacement.

Liverpool quickly recovered from Saturday's 2-1 defeat at Manchester United by beating Derby County 3-0 on Tuesday. However, the pressure that has been a permanent adversary for this experienced team gets even more acute. They have made some strange slips. It would not be surprising if they had to endure a replay and then Arsenal may be in better physical condition. But one suspects that sooner or later Arsenal will be beaten.

To be in the semi-final at all is a happy bonus for West Ham and Everton. Both have been busily occupied in the League; Everton struggling to avoid being relegated to the second division and West Ham working few promoters to the first. Although West Ham's League opportunity seems to have faded, their chances today are still good. Only on paper are they a division away from Everton.

History shows that Everton have been to more FA Cup finals than Liverpool but not as recently. In fact, West Ham have made more appearances in Wembley in more modern times than Everton, beating Fulham in 1975. They are not underdogs, especially when considering that Everton's path thus far has been smoothed by a favourable number of homes ties.

There is a big name manager, Gordon Lee, the possibility of reaching Wembley and

perhaps a final against the neighbours from Anfield is a chance to salvage something from a season that has seen his team undergo too many changes for hope of consistency, although not all the departed players have left with his blessing.

His dilemma today is whether to recall Latchford and McBride to the forward line or leave the team unchanged. Latchford's claims for a place are supported by a record of scoring in every round.

West Ham have faded a little since the sixth round of the Cup but they obtained a draw at Birmingham on Monday and still have players of first division calibre. Brunting is clearly one of the game's most subtle architects and Devonshire can be inspiring. Bonds is, of course, indomitable.

Bearing in mind that there are some doubts about the quality of their finishing, West Ham may have to be on guard against the great awayies in the shape of Everton, Fulham, Gillingham and Bailey. They will also be anxious not to alter their own defence although there is a chance that Lampard may miss the game because of a slip injury. It would be a pity if the enterprising Stewarts had to drop back from midfield to fill the position.

For the sake of debate and with no compelling certainty, I will plump for the first Merseyside final.

**LIVERPOOL:** Clemence; Neal, Hansen, Thompson, Irvin, Case, McDermott, or McPherson; Jones, Souness, R. Kennedy, Dalglish, Johnson.

**ARSENAL:** Jennings; Devine, Young, O'Leary or Walford, Nelson (or Rice), Talbot, Brady, Price, Sunderland, Stapleton.

Reserve: K. Hackett (Sheffiled).

**EVERTON:** Hodge; Gidman, Wright, Lyons, Bailey (from) Ross, Megson, Harford, King, Eastoe, McBride, Latchford, Kidd.

**WEST HAM:** Parkes or Ferguson (from) Lampard, Bonds, Martin, Brish, Stewart, Pike, Hoad, Broadbent, Devonshire, Allen, Pearson, Cass, Leighton.

Reserve: C. Seal (Cardiff).

# Lyle back from the lip of unlucky litter bag

From John Hennessy  
Augusta, April 11  
Sandy Lytle, the leading Bre-  
competer in the United States  
Masters golf tournament, ve-  
rily assured himself of sar-  
domachy in the final round  
today, his 70 to under par, for  
today. His 7-1 for the first  
days was 145, probably one  
fewer than the lowest 1988  
European Open, last year.  
European, under a merit  
year, even surpassing Sergio  
Ballesteros, showed char-  
acter when it mattered by playing  
the last hole in the round  
he finished, 4, 2, 3, 4.

For much of the round he  
to scramble a list, handicaps  
himself with teeing first-foot  
the hole, he was able to  
hole effortlessly on the prac-  
green, but needs to sap a  
spirit under the strain of com-  
petition. The collection was dis-  
cussed, but the rain and  
wind non-existent. But the pin  
ever that easy, and the pin  
tags were MacLaren, his  
the rain, the need for  
seductive undulations.

Lytle relied on his putter  
good deal, but only in his  
proaches. Only one put  
the hole, but he was  
from 12ft on the third. It  
him his first birdie. The  
bordering the fifth stole a  
from him, but a superb 5-  
in a 1990 sixth restored  
position.

He struggled to start with a leg home. He had to clump at the ninth and hole out in the 10th. He had a hole-in-one at the 11th and a birdie at the 12th. Two greens. The thirteenth, the graveyard of Tony Jackson, was a ragging of holes. He had a hole-in-one at the 14th. The choice of removing a truck from a huge tree. The truck seemed easier option, whereupon Tony insisted to draw the ball short of the hole. He had a hole-in-one at the 15th. A rickety little light. What seemed simplest little pitch dived into a creek and Lyle played a difficult shot from the mud for a hole-in-one. A very early flight for a game between two great players. The 16th. Two great shots at both the fifteenth and sixteenth left him with punts of 100 ft and 40 ft, respectively, and he was dead. No punts. And he had a few more relaxed plays tomorrow. Few British played before him have survived the second day of their first try. He threw an underfired compo into the linelight on the first; and then return him to his pressions the next. It is too soon to say if he will survive the experiences will be fatal. Mitchell, but he seems a suitable case for treatment after his 66

Ballesteros setting his cap (and club) at the Masters title.

asked at a time when even their own deadlines loomed, let alone ours in London, six hours ahead of Augusta time. It comes to me that I am the origin at Lano, Texas. "How big is that, Jeff?" someone asked. "Big it isn't," I replied, with some justification, because he took his first faltering steps on Lano's nine-hole course with a variety of un-matched clubs that were for him by his mother for \$10.

Mitchell, now 23, is virtually self-taught. He developed the basics of the game himself, and then, when he came down from the professional at the Texas Technical School at Lubbock, continued to make his own way. When he was 17, "the fundamentals of golf" became his bible, as it had done for Larry Nelson, another self-taught player who had developed skills advanced enough to place him third among American money-winners last year. It hardly needs to be added that in this course prize money decides a man's merit, not the purity of his swing or indeed the number of strokes he takes, day in and day out.

Not that Mitchell, for all his apparent obscurity, should be regarded as a rabbit. He has won a tournament, in Texas this year, and has 70 on all four days. He had rounds of 69, 57 and 67, though that enviable achievement is given second billing in the local press to the fact that he pocketed \$54,000. Perhaps he will prove to be the man who insists on to be in the straight, but I doubt it.

**Leading first round scores:**

69: S. Ballentine (Spain), D. Graffan (Australia), J. Mitchell (Australia), J. H. Smith (Australia), H. Green, 70: T. Kile, L. Nelson (Australia), J. H. Smith, A. McInnes, J. B. Simeone, Jr. (Ireland), Player (South Africa), D. Teywell, C. Fildes, 71: H. M. Warrill, G. De Haas, C. Marshall, 72: J. H. Smith, J. H. Smith, 73: G. L. Gortler, C. Colbert, J. Paie, 74: J. H. Smith, 75: J. H. Smith, 76: J. H. Smith, 77: J. H. Smith, 78: J. H. Smith, 79: J. H. Smith, 80: J. H. Smith, 81: J. H. Smith, 82: J. H. Smith, 83: J. H. Smith, 84: J. H. Smith, 85: J. H. Smith, 86: J. H. Smith, 87: J. H. Smith, 88: J. H. Smith, 89: J. H. Smith, 90: J. H. Smith, 91: J. H. Smith, 92: J. H. Smith, 93: J. H. Smith, 94: J. H. Smith, 95: J. H. Smith, 96: J. H. Smith, 97: J. H. Smith, 98: J. H. Smith, 99: J. H. Smith, 100: J. H. Smith.

chester United will again  
to cut Liverpool's League  
onside lead to two points  
but they will be without  
midfield player Lou Macari  
as a cut instep, Jimmy  
off, the striker, who has  
a injury and Ashley Grimes  
knee injury, at home to  
am Hotspur, in the tenth  
of the clubs in two

ri and Greenhoff, were  
shared in the win  
last weekend which  
United's outside chance  
the leaders. They  
gained a point from  
Wanderers. Andy Ritchie,  
me on as substitute for  
king at Bolton, makes his  
first appearance of the  
in place of Brown, while  
has shrugged off his thigh  
injury.  
thems have added John  
to Gerry Armstrong, to  
ry, but left out Gordon  
Terry Naylor and Peter  
is they attempt to repeat  
the feat of a FA cup rep-  
it Old Trafford.  
h Town, who are in third  
re unbeaten in 20 league  
and 21 games, have been  
the last team to beat them,  
City, at Portman Road.  
ills and Eric Gates face  
the task of saving the  
century have added the  
player Ray Gooding and  
ones, a defender, to their  
squad.  
t's problems could be  
id today at Bristol City,  
a win to have their  
ed relegation without a  
chance.  
t will be without their  
half, Paul Jones, and the  
player Len Castello.  
t's all games play we  
t have a hope of avoid-  
smashed, the City coach.  
s have a lot to do and  
a game is at Manchester  
City.  
ester City, three points  
if Bristol and played a  
ore, gave Paul Turner  
points against the League

Cup winners Wolverhampton Wanderers. He replaces Tommy Booth, who is suspended.

The second division promotion battle is the step nearer the relegation, and nowhere will more be at stake than at Leicester who are in fourth place with 46 points and have to beat Ipswich if they are sharing top place on 47 points with Sunderland and Chelsea.

Birmingham have their striker, Frank Worthington, back from suspension, and they have lost Towers and Archie Gemmill is switched from attack to his normal midfield role. Leicester, expecting the biggest game of the season, plan Chelsea will split of two possible wins. The manager, John Wallace, made a late selection from 11 players.

Manchester hope to have their central defender, Jeff Clarke back at home against Orient. He missed his first game of the season with a knee injury, but will be fit today.

His stand-in, the 20 years old Gordon Chisholm, was sent home yesterday with a sore throat.

Sheff Wed have a 100 per cent victory goal difference of the top six, have again lost Colin Viljoen who is injured. John Burslem is expected to be recalled to the first team.

Luton Town, two points off the top but full of confidence after Easter, could spring a surprise start in the second half of the season in goal of Ian Turner, who played for Southampton in their FA Cup final four years ago. Turner, said if Jack Findlay fails a late test on his ankle, Luton's reserve goalkeeper, Alan Judge, is also injured.

Queen's Park Rangers seem to have lost their chance but they will still want a win at Cambridge United to help them stay in the castle at Fulham. They are without their striker Peter White, but are boosted by the return of the experienced John Bird and Peter Cartwright.

If Newport win today against Rochdale, they will be the first team to secure 100 points in the league since Spurs did it in 1960-61.

Tottenham Hotspur will increase their £550,000 offer for the Aberdeen striker Archibald if his club are knocked out of the Scottish FA Cup today, but they will not make him Scotland's first firm player.

"We are interested in Archibald, and I have watched him a couple of times", said the Tottenham manager.

[illegible]

George Best's chequered career will take a new turn today should Celtic bundle Hibernian out of the Scottish Cup. Hibernian are certain of relegation from the Scottish premier division and, if they lose their chance of cup glory at Hampden Park, Best's association with the club is likely to end a month before the season goes on paying George the wages he is paying when we are certain to be relegated."

Asked if Best, aged 33, given any indication of his future, Mr Graham said: "I don't know. George knows where he wants to go but he definitely wants to stay in football, perhaps as a player-coach."

The Edinburgh club have had an inquiry from San Jose, Earthquake, from Hart, the Ribblesdale player, to be released for a fee of £2,500. A man who is paying £2,500 for a match out of his own pocket, said: "I have spoken to the lad about it. If he wants to go, there then I won't stand in his way."

Cecil Graham, the club secretary, said: "George is a livers player and member and there is nothing such as a temporary transfer in Scottish football. Any club wanting him will have to take him out of the club. I've just a few games for us Mr Hart told him that if any English club came in for him he would not stand in his way and we cannot

stop Rangers and Aberdeen from signing him this season, and Torrox club have still to wait that record has been dismissed. John Greig, the Rangers man, said: "We've been having a good time and I'm only sad that the draw is drawing to a close. This certainly no need to motivate players this season. Any club who has watched our games Aberdeen will know there hardly been anything between us and them. We've been playing against them three times."

Rangers have still to announce their line-up. They will be playing the top-flight club, Rangers, on the 10th of May. Aberdeen's only doubt is with John McMaster or Andy W. plays in midfield.

## League to settle dispute

Middlesbrough have asked the Football League to settle a dispute with the Scottish Football League last month. Middlesbrough want to play the match the week after next following the Scottish Cup final at Stirling. They plan to stay on the south coast and travel to Bristol on the Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. The Football League has said the game arranged, and in the same week Bristol Rovers have a second division game. They want to play at the end of the season but Middlesbrough say this will hinder their plans to represent Britain in an international tournament in Japan.

The Manchester City defender, Booth, has been ruled out of today's game at Wolverhampton Wanderers by a one-match suspension from the FA for collect-

ing 30 disciplinary points this season. The Leeds, Middlesbrough, player, Cherry, who collected two such bans, who collected 20 misses the game at Crystal Palace last week. The Football League, Firm, has said the two games, a 1-1 draw on Monday.

Other two-match bans, as today, were also given to John Ooster (Rangers, Northampton County), Griffin (Shrewsbury Town) and Byatt (Northampton).

Since the Republic of Ireland, has asked to be placed on Brighton's tour after being left out of the tour, the manager, Brian Ryan was signed from Derby in 1978, after a spell with Bolton for £30,000. Media, the Liverpool player, has Brighton's chief scout.

Hole	Name	Yards	Par	Hole	Name	Yards	Par
1	Ten Olive	400	4	10	Camella	483	4
2	Pink Dogwood	365	5	11	White Dogwood	345	4
3	Flowering Peach	320	3	12	Golden Bell	443	4
4	Crabapple	320	3	13	Azalea	483	4
5	Magnolia	430	4	14	Chinese Fir	420	4
6	Juniper	365	3	15	Redbud	420	4
7	Ferns	365	4	16	Red Bud	190	3
8	Yellow Jasmine	520	5	17	Kardiana	490	4
9	Carolina Cherry	320	3	18	Bolly	420	4
	Out	3,320	36		In	3,520	36

## Cranleigh foil the great escapists

[illegible]

In an almost unbroken run of successes for Cranleigh since 1946, the surprise was when Burgess's finest hour. Down the 19th, after winning the 17th, Burgess hit a five from 48 ft and Cranleigh were in a position to draw well to get down in two for the half. At the 20th Burridge was sent second, but Burgess at once repeated the damage, fudging a pitch of some 50 yards to perfection and ensuring a half. Cranleigh were in a position to take the long grass on the left of the green and they took two to get clear.

It was Burgess and Burridge who had won the decisive match

inspired spell, by Mann and Brewer, the heroes of the previous day, who went to the turn in 30 seconds. The strength of the top half of the draw can be seen from the fact that in spite of heavy casualties and a few rain showers, there is still plenty of quality left. Repton, Farrow, Cranleigh and Uppaham for example.

Repton, who were surprised by their defeat of Charterhouse, accounted for Rugby in the evening. In the decisive match Hampshire hit a long series of sixes before striking fear into Rugby's hearts. Rugby's ball disappeared into a stream. Rugby were also given a free hit in the last over against Lancing and it was only

all attempts to find it. Winchester are in the third round after defeating Westbury. Peter Gracy was playing his 100th match in the Halford Hewitt.

DEAL: Final round: Portsmouth beat City of London 10-0. Second round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Third round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fourth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Tenth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eleventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twelfth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirteenth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fourteenth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifteenth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixteenth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventeenth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighteenth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Nineteenth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twentieth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twenty-first round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twenty-second round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twenty-third round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twenty-fourth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twenty-fifth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twenty-sixth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twenty-seventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twenty-eighth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Twenty-ninth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirtieth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirty-first round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirty-second round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirty-third round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirty-fourth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirty-fifth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirty-sixth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirty-seventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirty-eighth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Thirty-ninth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fortieth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Forty-first round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Forty-second round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Forty-third round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Forty-fourth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Forty-fifth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Forty-sixth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Forty-seventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Forty-eighth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Forty-ninth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fiftieth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifty-first round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifty-second round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifty-third round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifty-fourth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifty-fifth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifty-sixth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifty-seventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifty-eighth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Fifty-ninth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixtieth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixty-first round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixty-second round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixty-third round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixty-fourth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixty-fifth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixty-sixth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixty-seventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixty-eighth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Sixty-ninth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventieth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventy-first round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventy-second round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventy-third round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventy-fourth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventy-fifth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventy-sixth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventy-seventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventy-eighth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Seventy-ninth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eightieth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighty-first round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighty-second round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighty-third round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighty-fourth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighty-fifth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighty-sixth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighty-seventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighty-eighth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Eighty-ninth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninetieth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninety-first round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninety-second round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninety-third round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninety-fourth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninety-fifth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninety-sixth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninety-seventh round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninety-eighth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. Ninety-ninth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0. One hundredth round: Clapham beat Maidstone 10-0.

**From Richard Stretton**  
Bernie, April 11  
Desmond Douglas, England's leading player, has been taken down as an unexpected fright by a relatively unknown Italian, Adriano Panatta, who won the table tennis championships here today. Douglas, his timing astute and tactics sound, was out-hit over two successive games cleverly disguised changes of pace and direction. Hilton similarly edged as a schemer against Bjorne Borg, champion of Denmark, in sets 21-17, 21-9, 21-3. This battle came as a dogged struggle between two players who had adopted very much orthodox and unorthodox spins as possible.

The Briton, who snatched up the points with greater flexibility in

Before he recovered his poise and was able to continue his attack. The first man's seed to be eliminated was the Czechoslovak Surobek Dragutin, who won the Masters title last year at Milton Keynes. He was beaten by Patrick O'Sullivan of France, 21-6, 10-21, 21-19, 9-21, 21-14.

It did not take long for the English entries in the women's singles to come to grief. It was Jarvis's exit against the former titleholder, Iona Unlikova (Czechoslovakia), was not really surprising and she was beaten 21-16, 21-10, 21-18. More disappointing was to watch Caroline Knight, England's No 2, being eliminated in the first round by Alice Wellman who is Czechoslovakia's No 7 and who had to qualify.

There were 16 women's seeds in the first round. The first round was played on the 21st and 22nd of June. The 21st round was played on the 22nd of June. The 22nd round was played on the 23rd of June. The 23rd round was played on the 24th of June. The 24th round was played on the 25th of June. The 25th round was played on the 26th of June. The 26th round was played on the 27th of June. The 27th round was played on the 28th of June. The 28th round was played on the 29th of June. The 29th round was played on the 30th of June. The 30th round was played on the 1st of July. The 31st round was played on the 2nd of July. The 32nd round was played on the 3rd of July. The 33rd round was played on the 4th of July. The 34th round was played on the 5th of July. The 35th round was played on the 6th of July. The 36th round was played on the 7th of July. The 37th round was played on the 8th of July. The 38th round was played on the 9th of July. The 39th round was played on the 10th of July. 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**Claudio Castiglione**, private secretary of the emperor, was the possessor of an attacking backhand flick which given the chance to use it. Her chopped, spun service also had its knight-milieu quality. She became well known for her regularity and she was beaten 21-8, 21-17, 16-21, 22-20. At the age of 22 Miss Knight must have been a formidable player.

to have several wins over Douglas to his credit and Sandley won more points against him than they had been expected and will have learnt a lot.

Day beat Ginter Müller, of Austria, 21-13, 21-18, 21-17 in a five set match and thus retained a number of good rallies. It was Day, though, who accumu-

lated the most points and was to progress at this level.

A poor start to the season was atoned for with a number of good wins and he has been successful at both the English close and Welsh Open tournaments, but once again she has let herself down on the important international occasions. The Hammerhead herself made a good start and looked

lated the crucial points with extremely sharp

Downton, the Kent wicket-keeper, is to join Middlesex to the approval of his own by the Test and County Board. He asked to be by Kent last month after it was announced that they were to lose the former England batsman Alan Knott, a four-year Kent player.

left Kent to play for  
eries Cricket and on his  
ft county cricket for a  
d a half, Downton, who  
was awarded a very  
ent first-choice wicket-  
keeper by a surprise selec-  
England's tour of Paki-  
New Zealand in 1977-78.  
He said: "I have got  
things about leaving Kent  
and I have got a very  
nity to play for; but the  
re when I had to make a  
fiddlestick will present a  
big challenge. I have  
d wicketkeeping experi-  
ence of their well-balanced  
d bowling attack. I hope  
to make a first-class de-  
University in mid-June.  
He assured me they will  
in my way, although I  
to their decision, but  
by, their general com-  
atiable: Clive Lloyd has  
to the West Indies to  
tial confirmation of his  
and a special dispensa-  
sam to England this sum-  
ere leaving his new home  
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Lancashire manager, Jack  
and he is expected to dis-  
c playing for the county  
ugust, if required.  
He said: "Clive is perfectly  
me. He does not want  
to go ahead if the condi-  
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He assured me he would  
le at the end of the tour  
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He comes through un-  
lly. Lloyd is prepared to dis-  
for Lancashire in the

By Keith Macklin

If Eric Ashton had not already announced his intention to resign at the end of the season, he would have been sorely tempted to do so this week-end, when he was beaten by the St. Helens side that Ashton's training this week has resembled a rehearsal of which he is now a Colliedon. At one time St. Helens reverse at home to Warrington earlier in the week and the first division championship is wide open for the St. Helens side to win the victory at home to Warrington tomorrow.

Ashton's most interesting section of the first division is the cluster of clubs in the middle of the table fighting for a place in the play-off. These are St. Helens, Warrington, Leigh, Wakefield Trinity and Warrington Wolves.

Ashton's assistant, paraed St. Helens to a narrow defeat at Park, Hull, with an interesting game against France. The St. Helens side was beaten by the professionals and the

After ten senior players, including Hogg, Holding and Matthews, St Helens will field a scratch side at home to Widnes today, with several new recruits. The visitors are in danger of a defeat which will endanger their prospects of reaching the play-off to fight for the title.

Widnes are once again handicapped by injuries to Wright, Moran and Hull but they have found renewed vigour in the last few weeks and have taken a hard one on the heels of Bradford Northern at the top of the table.

Widnes are expected to meet an unexpected

Leigh, after their win over Salford and Warrington, are in a good position in the fight for eighth place in the league. They will play against Blackpool Borough, Warrington, beareared by an excellent win at Bradford, should keep pace with Wakefield Trinity, who have just sacked their coach Bill Kirkbride, are in the mid-table.

Barrow, who had a slight from Whitehaven in recent weeks, should shake a new lease of life.

Widnes are expected to have

Three international deals plan to stage three Rugby League internationals in England and Wales in the States in June are likely to be scrapped. David Hogg, said yesterday that the plans of the American Rugby Union to stage three internationals in England and Wales in the States in June are likely to be scrapped. David Hogg, said yesterday that the plans of the American Rugby Union to stage three internationals in England and Wales in the States in June are likely to be scrapped.

**By Rex Bellamy**  
**Squash Rackets Correspondent**

The definition of amateur status has been the subject of the rules of the Squash Rackets Association. This definition has been an increasing source of embarrassment to the game.

Level of debate among this relatively informed minority was modest and that many speakers have not said what has not adequately exploded to—nor understood by—the game's wider following—an element of luck therefore played a part in a decision that could have been

basic fabric and flavour of squash in this country", essentially by banning or restricting financial transactions connected with the game's major events. Such legislation would probably hamper the transition rather than help it.

The measures are chiefly and understandably concerned about

ment during the game has advanced from minority status to become one of Britain's most popular participant sports, as distinct from spectator sports. The words "amateur" and "amateurism" have been chucked into the dustbin of history. That is no doubt true. All the best features of genuine amateur squash are secure for all time because the professionals must remain amateurs. They do not need labelling.

The change of rule achieved the necessary three-fourths majority by only five votes at the extraordinary meeting of the SRA held at Exeter House, Knightsbridge on Thursday evening. A majority of more than 3 to 1 was nevertheless impressive. It was slightly surprising that the SRA should have been so divided.

The chairman of the SRA, Lord Bessborough, said that the SRA was not a political body and that it was not his business to discuss the merits of the proposed change. He said that the SRA was not a political body and that it was not his business to discuss the merits of the proposed change.

**By Pamela Macgregor-Moss**  
Michael Whitaker and brother John, one of the riders on the Olympic show swept the board at the B family's Wales and the West at Mount Bailan Manor, Chepstow, yesterday. Michael 20 years old, and the second the four Yorkshire brothers the Harris Carpets Open class, for which 18 horses

David, the 10-year-old English boy, rode his horse, Nipper, in the 1934 World Cup, by Nick Horne. He went on to score again in the 1935 World Cup, by Nick Horne. He went on to score again in the 1935 World Cup, by Nick Horne. He went on to score again in the 1935 World Cup, by Nick Horne.

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**Table tennis**  
**Douglas**  
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From Richard S...

Berne, April 11.

Desmond Douglas, leading player and the best player in the world, was given an unexpected surprise by his friend, Bisi Giovanni, in the table tennis championship tournament. He was out-laced by his usual out-lit foe two successive times before he recovered in 21-9, 8-11 and 11-9. All he needed was but it was perhaps Douglas's playing against a player ranked in Italy.

Giovanni blocked a backhand shot and attacked to both corners, caught Douglas out of Douglas, making interesting games. He was increasingly tense in and third games as aggressive hits came even in the last two games, a remarkable. Giovanni made the ground—made with the short—lost the ball and control.

Paul Day and John through the first England with far less than the first round. Potter's Bar schoolboys found the Danish champion Pedersen too strong to handle.

Pedersen is a good deal to have several wins to his credit and a score points against him. He will have learnt a lesson.

Day beat Günther Austria 21-13, 21-10 and 21-10. He had gained a number of it was Day, though,

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[illegible]

**For the  
Tennis**  
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record

Oklahoma: Grand Prix  
V. Kintsky, beat P.  
S. 3, 6; H. Lake  
Lunzley, 6-1, 6-4; S.  
J. L. Alexander, Australia,  
3-5; J. Bailey, beat C.  
S. 3, 5; C. Price and  
J. L. Noble and C. Grobier.

[illegible]





## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

## Grouse

Parents and those with dependants often sensibly arrange "family income benefit" cover on their lives. The idea is that a tax-free income will be payable to their families if they die prematurely. It is payable up to a pre-determined date—often until the children are self-supporting.

This has great advantage: it overcomes problems involved in the investment of a large lump sum of money and difficulties with tax liabilities. The family know that a fixed net income will be payable.

However, when there is a claim, most insurance companies allow the beneficiary to commute the income benefits for a tax-free lump sum, instead of taking the benefits as they fall due.

One or two insurance companies offer guaranteed commutation rates when the insurance is arranged. But usually what you get depends on the prevailing level of in-

terest rates when the claim becomes due.

The insurance companies themselves are not really concerned how you take the money. The life office simply adds up the total of benefits which would be paid and discounts the total in the light of current rates of interest.

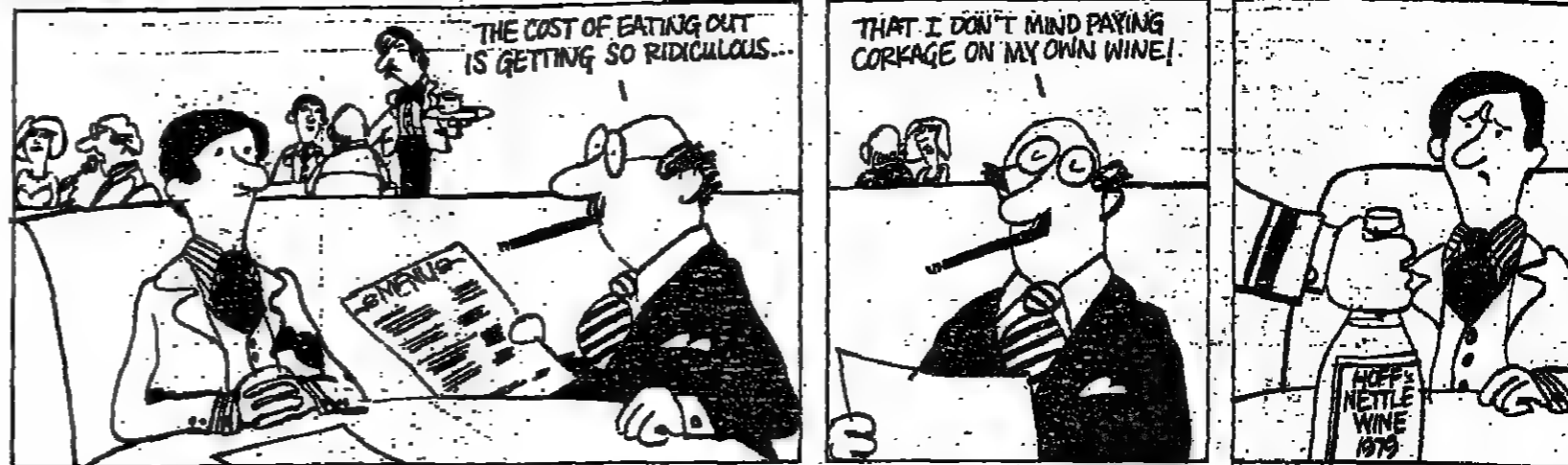
The higher the market rates of interest, the greater the discount—and thus the lower is the capital sum.

In a few cases you could argue it may perhaps be that the level of benefits which has been provided is so low that it is in the best interests of the bereaved family to take a lump sum with nothing more to come.

Often, however, families and insurance companies would seem to be setting aside the wishes of the deceased by "converting" tax-free income into capital in this way.

A bird in the hand may appear attractive, but unless a better net income return can be obtained by investing the capital elsewhere, it may be preferable for many families to resist temptation and leave the original arrangement undisturbed.

## HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



## Unit trusts

## Gilt funds on the launching pad

After years of pressing for tax changes on its gilt investments, the unit trust industry has at last been granted its wish. This could be a nicely-timed boost opening up a new market when the industry's sales are flagging.

Income on gilts held within a unit trust is subject to corporation tax at present 52 per cent. Now it looks as if all this will change.

The Finance Bill, due to be published next week, will include a clause that enables unit trusts to pay a 30 per cent basic tax rate for trusts with individual rather than institutional investors. This follows the exemption from capital gains tax granted to unit trusts in the budget, effectively passing on the whole liability to the individual investor.

Now a delighted unit trust industry eagerly awaits the Finance Bill for clarification of the new ground rules. Meanwhile, managers are preparing to launch new gilt trusts (considering the possibilities of both income-oriented and capital-oriented varieties), or to modify their existing trusts.

It is likely to be some time before these trusts come into operation. Some managers think that it may be autumn before the Bill is passed and the stamp of Department of Trade approval has been obtained.

So, time lags apart, everything seems to be going well for the industry. But will unit trusts be the best way for the private investor to get a stake in the gilt market?

Traditionally, offshore gilt funds, which are virtually free from all taxes, have offered a route into the gilt market for the private investor seeking professional management. Under the new proposals, these offshore funds still have the edge over unit trusts in that they pay out income on a gross rather than a net basis, although non-tax paying United Kingdom unit trust holders can claim a refund.

Whether offshore funds prove a cheaper route into gilts depends on the level at which unit trust managers pitch their charges. Decisions have not generally been made yet, but most offshore gilt funds have a lower initial charge than unit trusts, some as low as 1.25 per cent—although the annual levy is often higher than present unit trust charges.

In the end, of course, it is performance which counts. Although unit trusts will offer a tax-efficient way of investing in gilts, the managers still have to prove their investment ability. Some of the larger groups already manage substantial gilt portfolios, Save and Prosper, for example, manages investments worth £100m, but

smaller groups will have to buy in investment expertise or look for external managers to the funds.

In the light of the proposed tax changes, internal insurance funds providing single premium bond links are at a disadvantage since they pay tax on their income from gilts at 37.5 per cent and are subject to capital gains tax. It does not seem likely that the new gilt unit trusts will be able to be used as a link for insurance companies and qualify for the proposed tax concessions.

But unit-linked insurance offices believe these funds still have their place. First, they offer a chance to switch from one investment medium to another without liability to tax and, secondly, for higher rate tax payers, the 5 per cent annual withdrawal (under which tax can be deferred) is still a useful feature.

It is possible to buy directly from a stockbroker, thereby avoiding paying for professional management. The cost varies from firm to firm and depends on the size of the deal, but it is much cheaper than going through an offshore fund or unit trust.

Alternatively you can buy gilts through the Post Office, from branches listed on the National Savings Stock Register. The cost is only £1 for the first £250 invested, and 50p for every

£125 after that. The problems with this route are that the number of stocks available is limited to around 50; and that the price prevailing when you apply for the stock cannot be guaranteed.

The advantage of investing directly is that it can hold gilts for a year and a day the proceeds are completely free from capital gains tax, a concession lost if you invest indirectly. Fund managers, though, have always said that active daily management should more than eliminate this handicap.

A gilt unit trust is by no means the only route into the market for the small investor. But if this is the option taken it is an investment medium by a management group that has already proved its investment expertise in this area—with its offshore fund, for instance—or at least one that has a good record with its other funds.

Now that the unit trust industry has had so many wishes granted—derestriction, control of charges, exemption from capital gains tax on the funds and a tax system less punitive towards gilt investments—it seems that all that is left to do is the ability to run property unit trusts to complete the investment range.

Sylvia Morris

## Damage to a lamp sent on approval



Readers' Forum

This specialist readers' service has been compiled with the help of Eric Brunet, John Drummond, Vera Di Palma and Ronald Irving

Can you kindly let me know if I am responsible for accidental injury to an antique lamp sent on approval? I was told that if, after having it at home for a few days, I decided it did not go with my furnishings, I could return it. Nothing was said about insurance cover.

For safety I placed it on a low table in the corner near the television which was out of action at the time. The following day after the television engineer and his assistant had left, I noticed the lamp was chipped and also the glass shade torn. I remembered afterwards hearing a bump while I was in the kitchen so I rang the TV engineers, but was assured their men knew nothing about it.

The shop now tells me that I am obliged to buy the lamp, even though damaged. If so, do I get a rebate on the price to allow for its condition? I would naturally prefer to send it back, even if I have to pay the cost of repairs. (AM, London)

Although an item is delivered on approval to a prospective buyer, the responsibility for accidental loss or damage still remains with the seller, so it is up to the seller to see he has insurance cover.

You would be responsible only if the damage to it arose through your own fault or carelessness—for example, if you had knocked it over yourself. You will be obliged to buy the lamp only if you keep it beyond the approval period. If no date was fixed for its return you are deemed to more than a "reasonable" period.

However, as the seller is still responsible for accidental damage occurring during the approval period, you could insist on a rebate. Your suggestion that the TV engineers are responsible is largely circumstantial, but if substantiated, their employers would have to pay the cost of repair. It would be up to the seller to pursue any claim against the TV engineers, not you.

As far as I can see, my wife and I have transferred the joint maximum of £4,000 plus £4,000 during the current financial year, being our full entitlement

for the years 1978/79 and 1979/80. We have not entered into any deeds, and the like, but simply sent cheques from our current account or occasionally building society account. Is this sufficient? And where on our next declaration form do we declare these gifts? Looking at last year's tax return form P1 (1979) I see no space for recording CTT transfers. (JDF, Canterbury)

As you are making an outright gift of cash the drawing of a cheque is sufficient. Capital transfer tax transfers are not included in the annual tax return. A separate capital transfer tax form has to be completed but only to the extent that the gift is not exempt. As your gifts are exempt it is not necessary to include them.

In the Finance Act 1978 capital gains tax was amended, one of the amendments being that the first £1,000 of gains in any financial year would be tax free. An amendment was made retrospective to the previous year, that is from April 6, 1977. I understood that the tax free allowance for the year 1977/78 if it had not been utilized could be carried forward to the subsequent year, that is, if no capital gains in year 1977/78 then the tax free allowance for 1978/79 would be increased to £2,000. This concession was applicable for one year only as the date of the Act did not permit me to arrange one's affairs to take benefit of the change. Is this correct? (KRL, Bedfordshire)

The Act is certainly retrospective in that the exemption for gains up to £1,000 applies to the year 1977/78 onwards. However, if the exemption is not fully utilized in each year the unused part of it cannot be carried forward, not even alas, as you suggest, for 1977/78 only.

My wife and I are planning to supplement our retirement income by letting one of our rooms to a lodger as a bedsitter. Can you let us know if it is necessary to have a written agreement? Must a rent book be supplied? If so, where can one obtain these documents? (BF Brighton)

A written tenancy agreement is not essential, although a standard form is readily available at law stations. For purposes of record it is sufficient if you give the tenant a memorandum, or letter, stating the terms of the letting.

A rent book is very useful to record payments of rent to prevent any dispute arising. Most stations sell rent books which generally also contain a printed form of agreement which you can fill in. A rent book is mandatory where rent is payable weekly. It is the duty of the landlord to provide a rent book, or other similar document, for use in respect of the premises.

However, where the tenant pays rent monthly, a rent book is not obligatory. Nor is it required if the tenant is provided with both board and lodging. The name and address

of the landlord must be entered on the rent book. Curious enough, although the law requires a landlord to provide the weekly tenant with a rent book, it does not actually require him to enter payments of rent therein.

Why is it so tax-advantageous for a grandchild to covenant money to a grandchild, and for this to be used by the grandchild to pay premiums towards a life assurance policy? (MJE, Herts)

First, of course, if the grandchild has no other income, he or she will be able to claim from the Inland Revenue the standard place tax paid on the money covenanted. Secondly, the personal allowance of a single person is used to pay premiums towards a regular premium life policy, in common with other qualifying policies, a discount is allowed off the premium—with the life office collecting the amount of the "discount" direct from the Inland Revenue. It can be argued, therefore, that the Inland Revenue subsidizes your gift in two completely separate ways.

Our children often play on a small recreation ground adjoining the estate on which we live. The ground is owned by a local authority. Being chased and frightened by large dogs which are apparently allowed to wander around on the estate without collars, and often follow our children home. No doubt the dogs are merely being friendly but surely there is a law that prevents dog owners allowing their pets to wander at will, particularly after dark? (MD, Taunton)

The owner of a dog must ensure that it wears a collar while on a public highway or in a place of public resort. The name and address of the owner must be inscribed on the collar; this rule does not apply while the dog is in question, is being used for sporting purposes or tending cattle. The maximum penalty is a £400 fine. Local bye-laws also prohibit dogs being on certain roads without a lead.

You may complain to the police or to your local authority

## Low

The cost of your car being towed away has recently gone up—£29, plus a daily storage charge of £2 is now required before a car may be extracted from a London police pound; £27 is the provincial fee and it is £30 if you are removed from a motorway.

It is, therefore, of small comfort to frustrated drivers in search of a legal berth to be reminded of the fundamental incompatibility between free passage and parking.

The road user's right has always been that of passing and repassing along the highway. He has no companion right to station himself or his vehicle thereon, although stopping to get down or pick up a passenger or to load or unload his luggage is recognized and generally permitted as a necessary incident to a journey, though in some areas the law's concession is limited to two minutes.

"Parking" is a term known to the law only in relation to "parking places": a car waits, stops or stands but is not parked.

There are but two methods of leaving a car on the highway which are not against charges of obstruction or some other offence. Either you must park in a parking place—metered, residents', disc-controlled or otherwise defined—and then you must observe its regulations, or else you obtain permission from a traffic warden or policeman to park elsewhere.

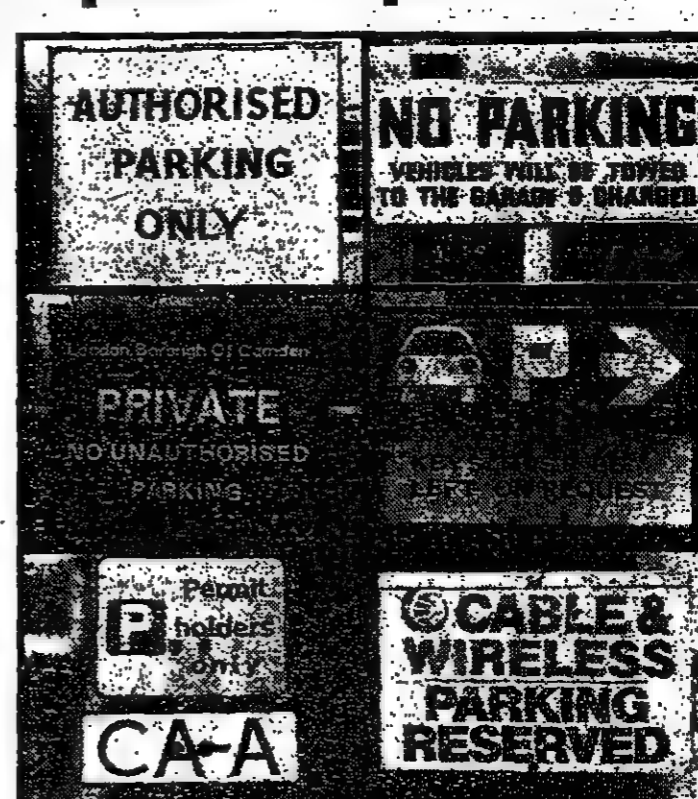
The drawback to the latter course is that officialdom may not oblige, either by not sanctioning the proposed parking or simply by not being on hand when required. If you want to take a chance, put a sweet note on the windscreen.

Most parking offences are now subject to the fixed penalty ticket system administered by traffic wardens, which gives you the opportunity of paying £5 to avoid the risk of a magistrate's court imposing a heavier fine and an order for costs. But the charge of causing a vehicle to stand on a road so as to cause unnecessary obstruction remains the prerogative of the police although a traffic warden can issue an "obstruction" notice. The maximum fine is £100 but the offence is not subject to disqualification or endorsement.

There is a good deal of law on what amounts to unnecessary

## Law

## Problem of picking a place to park



obstruction. For example, it has been held that a car left for an unreasonable length of time can cause an unnecessary obstruction even though it causes no actual obstruction. But it is the actual rather than the potential that particularly aggravates the individual.

What do you do about the car across your gateway? The police or a traffic warden will have it moved, but when time is of the essence you are entitled to enforce your right of access to the highway by self-help. It appears that you are and that so long as any damage done to the vehicle was necessary to effect its removal you should not be liable for it.

Reprisals—from letting down tyres to smearing a seat with

marmalade—are a different matter; the law would not condone them. If you prefer to go to the local county court, in theory you can, but this remedy is time consuming and could be costly—especially if you employed a solicitor.

While not preventing access, a car parked outside your home may still deny you the facility of parking your own vehicle in front of your own front door. There is little you can do about this, although if it appears to have been abandoned, you should get in touch with the police who have the power to remove it. Any "Police notice"—No parking—must be on your own property and painting in your own yellow lines or pavement markings is an offence.

Halldor

## Investor's week

## The worst could be over

When a chairman dies, shares in his company spring to life; when unemployment peaks, shares break into a gallop; when wars threaten, gold glimmers. Big principles are said to signal green to a fearful stock market.

The market is still fearful. Textile machinery maker Stone-Platt had its debts "re-scheduled" by bankers working under the eye of the Bank of England.

The important question is

what happens not to one Stone-Platt but to several at a time?

Yet City folk are cheering up. They reflect that market turning points are often months in the making, and that the evidence is inconclusive. When we know not which way to turn, buy.

This week the FT index moved from 432.6 to 435.6. As City folk decided that the bad news was not so bad. We are now about half way through the company reporting season and

still the bigger dividends roll up, along with forecasts (when given) that are by no means green with gloom. Reported profits are patchy, which means that not all are good, with the evidence inconclusive. When we know not which way to turn, buy.

Babcock & Wilcox say pre-tax profits slip from £39.5m to £32.5m last year. Dear sterling, strikes and world recession obviously played their part, but it could have been worse. The outlook is grey but not dark enough to stop the dividend rising 20 per cent.

Not surprisingly, London Brick had its annual profits shaved by £135m to £12.74m, but again the dividend went up 20 per cent. Apparently, prospects are "more favourable", thanks partly to dearer bricks. Bowater went ahead £1.3m to £91.3m last year—not exactly a climb from a three-year plateau (inflation unadjusted), but up went the dividend by 50 per cent.

"Euclid" earth-moving people Blackwood House had to report a pre-tax profits crash from £16.43m to £10.87m, but, nothing daunted, the directors raised the dividend 22 per cent. Finally, Croda, seemingly stuck

on a five-year profits paid out nearly 27 more.

All right, inflation log towards 22 per cent but in a month or two it will be peaking; so most is still growing, but the slowing down tow Chancellor's target.

Agreed, United States rates to prime 12 reached 20 per cent, ready to rise. Our own minimum loan may be on its way to couple of months' time.

A good market in sustained recovery in interest rates, their investment in the Budget, seem slow plumping for gilt-edged good gilt-edged market necessary, if not a condition, for rising shares.

There are times when to hold our breath. Th of them. The bad nearly out. But not qui

Peter Wain

## THE LAW LAND COMPANY, LIMITED

GROUP'S BUSINESS—Investment in and development of real property in the United Kingdom and Belgium and property trading in Australia.

TURNOVER  
Investment 5,148,855 5,161,802  
Trading 4,873,883 4,764,346

PROFIT after taxation, minority interest, exceptional items and transfer from capital reserve of £33,000 (1978 £100,000) relating to development properties 288,614 310,456

EARNINGS per 20p Ordinary Share 0.73p 0.85p  
ORDINARY DIVIDEND per share for the year 1.25p 1.10p

COST OF ORDINARY DIVIDENDS  
Interim payable on 35,329,704 and final payable on 35,367,441 ordinary 20p shares (1978 on 35,239,645) 443,585 587,836

UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS carried forward 763,148 847,160

PROPERTIES  
Investment 64,138,268 50,647,758  
Trading 4,420,725 6,300,488

Investment properties were independently valued at 31 December, 1978, resulting in a net surplus (after a minority interest) of £12,385,668 credited to capital reserve.

Trading properties are stated at aggregate cost, which is lower than aggregate valuation.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London WC2E 7EP

## Fixed interest investment

## Don't miss the turn in the gilt-edged market

Yet again life is proving tough for the saver. It is becoming well high impossible for the vast majority of investors to find a savings instrument that will protect their money against the ravages of inflation.

The more adventurous and nimble-footed may, of course, have made killings in the bull market over the past six months, or indeed in other commodities or commodity related investments. But for the investor whose major investment medium has continued to be fixed interest investments of one kind or another a rate of inflation heading fast towards 20 per cent once more has not been this year's happiest development.

If there is any comfort to be had in all this, it comes from what might appear to be a rather strange source so far as financial advice goes. But what was notable in Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget speech a couple of weeks ago was his absence of any reference to an

imminent fall in interest rates. In other words, savers are unlikely to be penalized further in the immediate future by a precipitate decline in the rates of return available to them.

Some solace, you might say, when the Government has in fact spent the past two months or so pulling out all the stops to prevent interest rates rising still further, thus denying the saver the opportunity of obtaining a rather more realistic return on his funds. But it is better than nothing.

Predicting the likely course of interest rates is not the easiest of tasks. Were it otherwise, there would be rather more wealthy people around—analysts trying feverishly to forget the abyssal mess of their 1979 interest rate predictions.

For those who believe in the The solution to the holiday makers' crossword which appeared on April 5 will be published on April 12.

law of averages, there should, I suppose, be rather more likelihood that the pundits will be slightly closer to the mark this year.

Their prediction, if one can capture the flavour of majority opinion, is that interest rates will fall modestly in the second half of this year, with the Bank of England's minimum lending rate—at present standing at a record 17 per cent—falling back to somewhere between 12 and 15.

This already represents something of a slowdown on the timetable that was being banded about at the start of the year. The fact of the matter, however, is that it is taking time for the recession to take a grip on the demand for money to subside.

What is more, the United Kingdom is not totally immune to what is going on overseas. Who would have predicted only a matter of months ago that interest rates in the United States would be higher than those in the United King-

dom and up to the 20 per cent level?

The case for continuing to expect some fall in interest rates before too long remains intact, however. The economy has been gradually slowing down for some months now and that trend should start to become perceptible as we move through the summer months.

Moreover, when the rate of inflation passes its peak—and it should by midsummer—the deceleration in the demand for money should become still more pronounced.

When that happens, the aim of the investor should be to have at least part of his portfolio already invested in marketable fixed interest stocks, rather than left in the bank, the Post Office or the building society. For when interest rates fall not only will he then be locked into a high fixed rate of interest but the capital value of the investment will appreciate, too.

Moving money into market-

able fixed interest investments, is not, of course, without risk, though the risk with government stock is minimized, in the sense that one can be certain—or at least sure as one can be of anything these days—that the stock will be redeemed at par on the published date of maturity.

Twice before over recent months I have suggested that people should be moving into the gilt-edged market, though without chasing prices much above the levels then ruling. It has not proved an exciting ride, and in some cases could have involved small capital losses or some reduction in income.

The advice remains the same, however, on the grounds that a bumpy ride along the bottom is the price that has to be paid for not missing a turning point in the market. There may not be a major bull market in fixed interest stocks this year but I would be surprised if the market did not move up

to a significantly high at some stage during the months.

Once again, too, I tend to choose stocks medium-dated range, ready to pay for the investor who conducts his own investment in the gilt market, each cribbing directly for a national press or us cheap dealing facilities by the Post Office. If professional advice is worth paying for, because all investment should be related to one's own situation.

The answer for many investors will probably be to funds and for the more adventurous an international interest fund good advantage of the u high interest rates no able in a wide variety of currencies.

John Whit



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**M** The revival of interest in stained glass is producing offshoots in other crafts. You can now create a similar effect with various types of kits from simple stick-on transparencies to elaborate fabric pictures.

**Rainbow** is a new series of 12 stick-on glass-like transparencies. They are silk-screened onto transfers with a peel-off backing. Fixed to windows they allow the light to shine through in brilliant, glowing colors. The transfers are available on opaque surfaces—cupboards, toy boxes, walls or wherever you feel a splash of colour would be appropriate.

**Shades of Grey** is a series of 12 1½-inch diameter circles representing the sun, a dove, a tree of peace, a unicorn, a rainbow in a valley, a falcon, a blue whale and a lion. They are available in 8½ and 11½ sizes. 8½ size, 44¢; 11½ size, 49¢. Postage is 15¢ for one or two transfers, 20¢ for three or more. They are available from The Art of Stained Glass, 10000 Elm, 46 Goodale Street, W.

The fabric pictures are the latest in a series of designs by The Quiltery, a thriving little business that literally got off by mistake. Nearly four years ago Juliet Westbach was exhibiting a few patchwork kits at the Commonwealth Institute and was incorrectly reported to be willing to supply these kits at \$3 each.

Requests—and money—flowed in, and because she felt she could not disappoint more than 2,000 hopeful quilters, she felt forced to herself open a business. She gave up her job, settled down to fulfilling her orders and eventually did so well that she had to rope in her husband, John, who abandoned his consultancy to set up a partnership.

They—and nearly 100

Their new stained glass applique kits are particularly interesting as they need no sewing. The idea was developed from a technique used by the Mola Indians in Guatemala, who take a dozen or so pieces of fabric, stitch them together in stacks and then cut into the fabric, exposing the layers and stitching them into patterns as they go.

This method was much too wasteful of fabric to make a saleable kit, so Juliet and John Webster reversed the idea, beginning with one background colour, building up the design on it then covering the joins with black fabric to represent the lead of the stained glass window.

All the pieces are cotton with an iron-on backing and the kit includes complete instructions for cutting and applying. There are four 9in x 11in designs, of a rose, harrier, fish and bluebird (this one is for fairly advanced workers) at £2.75 and two larger designs, 18in square, of a heraldic lion and lilies in a circular window at £4.95. They are available from The Quiltery, Tacolneston, Norwich, Norfolk NR16 1DW.

Those who live in the Manchester area and are interested in the development of real stained glass may like to know that a window designed by Antony Hollaway for Manchester Cathedral is to be dedicated on May 22, and can be seen in the course of installation from next week.

Mr Holloway, who has exhibited his work at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, the John Moores exhibition and the collection of the Baroness Alix de Rothschild in Paris, has already completed two windows for the fifteenth century cathedral—one to St George, installed in 1973, and the other to St Denys, in 1976. The last is to the cathedral's third patron saint, the Virgin Mary. All three windows are fascinating examples of the successful blending of an old craft, a modern artist and a medieval setting.

■ At least the sunshine last weekend meant that the nation got its lawns cut. Indirectly this probably meant a distinct drop in the divorce figures, because if people were in the garden, they couldn't be up a ladder, decorating, and I know of nothing more calculated to come between a man and wife than a roll of wallpaper.

There you are, lulled into believing all those incredibly clean actors in the commercials who never get their brushes gummed up, whose dogs wouldn't dream of stepping in the non-drip and whose wives are always smiling and making comforting cups of tea as if you were really a handi-man and not just a husband.

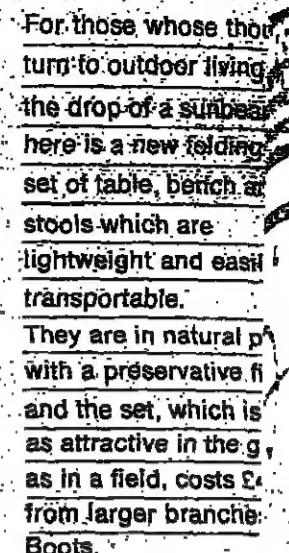
Life, let me tell you, is not like that. The last time I papered a ceiling my husband was ferreting about in the floorboards above doing something useful like prospecting for electricity. I had just finished the papering when he slipped off a joist and put his foot right through the ceiling. I don't think he ever quite forgave me for laughing. He didn't realize it was hysteria.

But that was long before the days of the Wallpaper Marketing Board, and a handy leaflet called *Hanging Wallpapers* which they have just produced. It gives you a list of equipment, tells you how to do the preparation, how to line, how to cope with corners, how to cut round switches, how to estimate the amount of wallpaper you need, and lots more.

Free copies are available from The Wallpaper Marketing Board, 105, Park Street, London W1Y 3FB. Please enclose a stamped, addressed envelope at least 4 1/2 in by 6 in.

For less ambitious decorators, there is a new durable polyurethane wood seal from Sanderson which can be used inside and out. It is colourless, comes in gloss or silk finish and can be used clear, as it is, or tinted a translucent colour. There are 23 shades to choose from.

The seal, called Overtones, can be painted on to any wooden or veneered surface—toys, furniture, panelling, floorboards—and you should rub down between coats. It comes in 500ml cans, clear at £1.99 and coloured at £2.35, from Sanderson in Berners Street, London W1, and from Sanderson Spectrum stockists.



■ Whatever the calendar says, I have my own method of determining whether Spring has arrived. It is when you open the door on a bright yellow morning and the incoming air smells of clean sheets. Until then, keep all desires to strip off strictly under control—and if you do succumb, remember to keep your shoes on. Last weekend, I fish for friends with cold, only hopping about with cold—they had forgotten that Brighton beach was so unhy-

Anyway, to get back to smells. Of all the senses, smell is the most evocative and the most independent of the other four. Thinking of a place or

ment a little longer, then I can recommend a visit to L'Artisan Parfumeur at 194 Walton Street, London SW3, the British branch of one of the most successful French perfume enterprises not connected with a couture house.

Jean Laporte opened his first Artisan Parfumeur in Paris three years ago and in that short time has opened nine more in France and others in Los Angeles, Zurich and Rome. I doubt if many craftsmen work in such elegant "workshops." They are all in the same Louis Philippe style, furnished with antiques, lit with Venetian chandeliers, the walls hung with emerald silk.

The *seaux de toilette* are based on the faithful reproduction of natural perfumes. Incidentally, it does strike me as entirely appropriate that the correct English word for this fluid should be "scent," which reminds me rather of foxes than of women, and that the French should use *parfum* to describe flavours of ice-cream as well as for disinfectants from that particular gland of the body. A particular natural perfume which is supposed to turn us all into raving nymphomaniacs is *rose de chypre*.

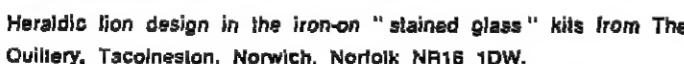
There are 25 different and distinct perfumes in the Jean Laporte collection of toilet waters, woody ones and exotic ones, leathery ones and flowery ones, but, most unusually,

fruity and vegetable ones. There are grapefruit, orange and clove, celery and black berry, and that's really how they smell. They cost from £12 to £15 for 4oz.

I particularly liked the items for the house—any of which would make delightful presents. There is honey soap for delicate skins at £1.50 (a safe bet), a brandy glass, a perfume even if he thinks you are as thick-skinned as a rhinoceros, no admirer is going to say so—not at the soap-giving stage at least; and there is a range of burning oils at £8 to £10 (which can be sprinkled on a diffusing ring which, placed on a light bulb, perfumes the room with

scents of fruits or sa  
of amber. Add 10 per  
p & p.

What if you are not quite that might suit you. Roche is there to advise, talking to you for a while will be able to suggest fact complement to a sociology. He thought like Cascarille, which said, I later discover the notes he gave in his "a fresh, spicy page". A very nice compliment, I thought other hand, perhaps, saying I looked as if a drink.



■ The items selected last week for the Design Council 1980 awards for consumer and contract goods included a PVC dinghy that folds up to the size of a large suitcase.

Designed by Jean Raymond for Vango (Scotland), it is made of polypropylene on an aluminium frame and weighs only 35 lb. It will pack into the boot of a car or stow on a roof rack and it takes just 90 seconds to prepare for launching. The design judges did it in that time with no previous instruction.

The dinghy can be rowed, or can have an outboard motor or a sail attached. It takes three people—two adults and a child, or an adult and two children—and costs £225 without oars, outboard or sail. Colours are blue, yellow or green, each trimmed with black, and it is on display now at the London Boat Show, 22 May to 2 June, SW1. Stockists include Captain O. M. Watts, 49 Albermarle Street, London W1, or write to Vango (Scotland) Ltd, 47 Colvart Street, Glasgow.



■ The British style that everybody envies is the thoroughbred look of the Jaeger girl—the sort of look that makes everyone feel long and lean and attracts so many overseas customers that the Regent Street shop could be mistaken for a United Nations conference centre each summer.

Two things about Jaeger are distinctive—their separates and their colour sense. Put the two together and you have an unbeatable combination. They also have some beautiful basic colours which go on from season to season, so that you can be sure of finding new team mates for old friends.

Navy is one perennial favourite, and the trousers above are in pure wool, sizes 24-28in waist, at £31. They are available in selected branches of Jaeger. The navy and white striped shirt in fine silk and polyester is in sizes 34-40in,

To top it, another luxury we are famous for—cashmere. The V-neck slipover is made by Murray Allan of Innerleithen and is available at Nichols and available at their Innesbridge store in cream, grey, navy and claret, 36-40in., £48. And the finishing touch, a pair of handsome English shoes by Barkers, in black or burgundy kid. I'm afraid you can't see much of them in the picture, but they are worth peering out at main branches of Russell & Bromley. They come in sizes 4 to 8; at £39.95. All the very best of British.

Photograph by Peter Akehurst



☒ There are two things I hate about hotels—early morning calls made by receptionists who think they are paid to sound bright before breakfast and piped radio tuned to a volume which can be clearly heard by your neighbours, but not in your own bathroom.

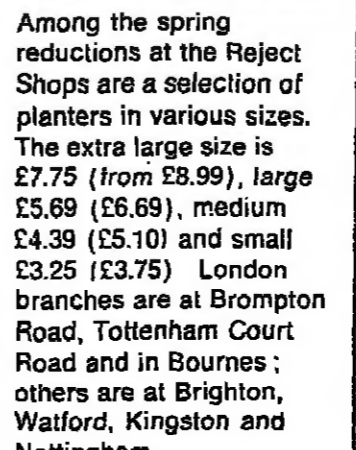
So I was delighted to find a secret weapon which will release me from these twin tyrannies. It is a clock radio, measuring only 6½in by 2½in, which will tuck easily into a bag or briefcase and which is amazingly versatile for so small a machine.

It has a two-waveband radio for MW or FM and can be set to switch off after either 30 or 60 minutes. The reception is what you would expect from a small radio—adequate rather than symphony standard, but then you don't expect to do much serious listening when travelling.

The digital clock has three alarm systems for bleep, radio or bleep-with-radio and a separate "snooze" button cancels the alarm and gives a repeat call at four-minute intervals. Unlike the receptionist, it still functions when you swear at it. You can also use it as a stop-watch and it even has a small light bulb in one corner, so it acts as a mini-torch, too.

Called the TCR 3000 and made by ITT, it costs about £20 from Bensheds Corner, Uxbridge Road, Ealing, Martins of Chelsea, King's Road, London, SW3, and Les Ken Radio, Warminster, Wiltshire. For other stockists write to ITT Consumer Products (UK) Ltd, Chester Hall, Basildon, Essex.

**Travellers' pocket clock radio by  
ITT, about £20 from Bensteads  
Corner, Uxbridge Road, Ealing.  
Marlins of Chelsea and Les Ken  
Radio, Warminster, Wiltshire.**



Among the spring reductions at the Reject Shops are a selection of planters in various sizes. The extra large size is £7.75 (from £8.99), large £5.69 (£6.69), medium £4.39 (£5.10) and small £3.25 (£3.75) London branches are at Brompton Road, Tottenham Court Road and in Bournes; others are at Brighton, Watford, Kingston and Maitland.

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